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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Europe's Stir Hits at Revision

League Seeks to Prove Utility

Italy Seizes Foreign Credits

Henderson Wins Nobel Prize

Wiley Post Tops Stratosphere

Yale Teacher Air Cruises Earth

THE League of Nations Council bends every effort to prove the League's utility in a European crisis. So the Yugoslav-Hungarian dispute is made to express itself in hot debate rather than, as would once have been the case, in clash of arms. Pierre Laval declares France stands with Yugoslavia in demanding every legitimate satisfaction over the assassination of King Alexander, which he calls a blow at peace and existing territorial boundaries. Yugoslavia's outburst against Hungary, the firm backing of the Little Entente voiced by Eduard Beneš, and the stand of France and its allies now appear in the light of a common basic purpose —This purpose is to end decisively any present expectation of treaty and boundary revision.

¶ The League achieves specific results in the face of grave threats. Hungary's reply to Yugoslavia is softened, Belgrade agrees to modify its plans for immediate forcible expulsion of Hungarians, the powers of conciliation and compromise are provided a full opportunity. The Saar undertaking goes forward swiftly, with Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden, all neutrals, agreeing to supply the soldiers for police duty. Pierre Laval specifies as the high goal for the League an international solidarity that would go further than preventing wars—Close harmony would even be able to prevent assassinations.

¶ Italy fights a gold drain on the national bank by forcible conversion of all foreign securities and currency held by its citizens. During 10 days the Bank of Italy has lost 110,683,000 lire ($9,408,000), reducing the gold coverage to 41.2 per cent, against a legal limit of 40 per cent. Premier Mussolini orders all citizens, under heavy penalty for failure, to report and exchange their foreign holdings at the current exchange rate of 8½ cents. This may bring in foreign securities worth 3,000,000,000 lire to be used to pay for imports—A big dictator meets a big need in a big way.

¶ Oslo, Norway, creates a political surprise by announcing bestowal of the Nobel Peace Prize on Arthur Henderson of England, president of the Disarmament Conference. Few will deny the outstanding efforts of Henderson in holding the Disarmament Conference to its work after arms cutting appeared hopeless. Losing out as a British Cabinet member and even as a Labor member of Parliament, he refused to relinquish his Geneva honor—Arthur Henderson exemplifies the triumph of a man who would not accept defeat.

¶ Oklahoma sees Wiley Post reach a possible altitude of 55,000 feet on his second stratosphere flight in a week. On his first trip his barograph showed 50,000 feet, a new altitude record for a heavier-than-air machine. On the second flight he races about the high heavens in gales blowing 150 miles an hour and finally makes a "dead stick" landing when his motor fails. But the convertible pitch propeller, the "stratosphere diving suit" and the oxygen tank work perfectly—With experience he gets over his fear of "blowing up."

¶ Philadelphia hears Donald R. Richberg declare the New Deal's pathway to recovery is "a long, slow process of trial and error." This is the only alternative to state socialism, the director of the National Emergency Council tells the Academy of Political and Social Science. He finds it pathetically absurd to suppose new agencies can be created in a year or perfected in a decade. The struggle is between the "old, proprietary friends of the Constitution" on the right and the Communists and Fascists on the left—Mr. Richberg calls the New Deal the course between.

¶ Japan and the United States greet each other in opening a new radiotelephone system. Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Foreign Minister Koki Hirota express the mutual good will of their peoples. The voices travel between Washington and San Francisco by telephone, across the Pacific by radio. The system then goes into commercial use with a $30 fee for a three-minute chat—Talk isn't cheap, but cheap enough if it brings fuller understanding between East and West.

¶ Manila welcomes Dr. Richard U. Light, Yale instructor, and his companion, Robert Wilson, on their leisurely air cruise of the world. In August the flying professor left his New Haven, Conn., home in his little "Skyrocket" without telling his plans. Crossing the Atlantic via Labrador and Greenland, he zigzagged through Europe, waited for storms to blow by in India, explored Borneo, reached Manila after 22,000 miles without a single mishap. "This is more fun and little more trouble than traveling by steamer," says Dr. Light—"We now live in a flying age."

Baseball Frowns on Dog Racing

Social Credit Project Is Heard

Women's Home Plan Hits Snag

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Gambling Backfires

Massachusetts gambling in the form of dog racing today came up against the sporting code of baseball ethics, and was indignantly repulsed.

Judge Emil Fuchs, president of the Boston Braves, was today in New York, seeking permission from the leaders of the baseball world to establish dog racing with pari-mutuel gambling at Braves Field. Even as he was on the train, came this scathing rebuke from Ford C. Frick, newly elected National League president:

"This plan is absolutely preposterous, and entirely at variance with the principles for which baseball has battled so strenuously."

He referred to baseball's campaign against any gambling on the outcome of games, whereby any patrons caught wagering would be expelled from the park. He said he would fight to the limit against a system where gambling would be forbidden in the afternoon at ball games and then openly encouraged at night at dog races.

"I cannot speak for the board of directors (which will pass on Judge Fuchs's proposal on Tuesday), but sentiments I have heard from all sides lead me to believe the matter will be definitely ended at the annual meeting.

"Organized baseball has outlawed players for gambling. It has waged a ceaseless campaign to wipe out even the slightest signs of gambling in ball parks. Not only is it inconsistent, but it is ridiculous to conceive that baseball now could permit a sport founded on gambling to move into the same premises with it."

The high commissioner of baseball, Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, had previously expressed high indignation at other suggestions calling for gambling projects in ball fields.

This incident was today said to be the most important backfire against the recent wave of gambling growth, in some time. By meeting such fiery denunciation on the grounds of sporting ethics, it was said, gambling may receive a significant setback in popular opinion.

Credit Plan Launched

Discussion of the social credit plan for ending poverty was today launched in Boston for the first time. A small group heard J. Crate Larkin, American disciple of Major C. H. Douglas who originated the idea, expound a plan to supply, at once, enough purchasing power to buy all the goods that America can produce. Businessmen, coupon clippers, and laborers listened in silence, tried earnestly to comprehend, walked out with pamphlets.

The Douglas plan is a business man's plan, practical in approach, anything but theoretical and Utopian. Excessively difficult to comprehend at first, it provides for two means of pumping out enough purchasing power to buy all the goods and services that industry can create.

One means is a national dividend, so-called, which is a Federal payment made direct to all citizens—of an amount varying from time to time. The other is a system for reducing prices to the consumer, and having the Federal government pay the difference to the retailer.

The total of these two streams of purchasing power, put directly into consumers' hands, is to be the exact difference between the present inadequate purchasing power, and the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Rise of Labor Laid to Loyal Co-operation

Small Minority Opposed to Management, Industrial Spokesman Says

Talks at Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8—Working conditions have improved more during the last hundred years in America than in the whole previous course of history, and this progress has resulted largely from the skill, industry and co-operation with management of the workers themselves.

This opinion was stated today by Robert L. Lund, chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers, in a talk before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, assembled for a two-day conference to consider the relation of government to economic life.

Majority Not Antagonistic

"At no time," said Mr. Lund, "have more than approximately one-tenth of industrial workers allied themselves with labor unions antagonistic to management, while approximately nine-tenths have dealt with their employers either directly or through plant workers' organizations."

State legislation offers more promise of satisfactory solution of labor problems, Mr. Lund declared, than does federal legislation with the constitutional limitations upon it.

Labor's Side Presented

"On the surface it would seem that everyone agrees that labor's right to organize must be protected," said Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in another talk before the academy.

"The Administration," he continued, "has permitted differing opinions on this question to be promulgated by its own members. Employers have taken advantage of this confusion to set up their own interpretations of the law.

"I favor the eventual elimination of the strike as a means for the advancement of labor interests, but this can only be accomplished when society demonstrates to the workers that they can obtain better protection by relinquishing the strike weapon than they are able to obtain by striking. Economic justice cannot be assured workers by society until the worker is able to secure economic power through organization at least as potent as that which the employer group has had in the past."

Planning for Service

According to Harry W. Laidler, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy, increasingly, both here and abroad, millions of men and women are condemning the whole system of private monopoly and private ownership of the basic industries of the country and are demanding that civilization advance to a co-operative social order.

"The NRA has brought with it, it is true, a certain amount of planning, but planning for profit within an industry, not planning for service on a national scale. And the increasing stability of production within one industry, such as steel, may well mean the increasing instability in other industries, such

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Little Entente and France Back Yugoslavia As Great Powers Labor for Peace in Balkans; Hungary Urges Treaty Revision at Geneva

At International Three Corners Wide World

On a Lonely Field Outside Szeged, Hungary, Is Located the Triple Border Point for Hungary, Roumania and Yugoslavia, Where Armed Soldiers Are on Patrol. It Has Been Reported That Yugoslav Soldiers Passed Over the Border and Threatened the Country-Folk Around Szeged. But It Has Been Officially Denied by Yugoslavia That Any Such Thing Happened.

Laval Reminds League It Has New Army in Saar Police

France Asks Action on Entente Protest

World Convention Urged to End Terrorism and Political Crimes

Peace speaks louder than war at Geneva and throughout the world, despite sword rattling along the Yugoslav-Hungarian front.

Even the strong arraignment of Hungary and its link with terrorism by Dr. Beneš of Czechoslovakia in the Council is being interpreted as an appropriate step to halt warlike proclivities, rather than to stir up trouble.

On many important "fronts"—Pierre Laval, speaking officially for France, tells the world that his Government will stand shoulder to shoulder with Yugoslavia, but over all is favoring a league-propelled convention to outlaw "terrorism" for all time. France quietly reminds the world that in the Saar international police lies one untried method for keeping the peace. Soviet newspapers express great enthusiasm for the progress of the Eastern Locarno pact.

Italy has brought pressure to bear on Hungary to keep the lid on its political pot, in connection with expulsion of Hungarians from Yugoslavia and reports of border troubles —which, by the way, are vigorously denied at Belgrade, the Government there insisting that it will find the way out via Geneva and peace. There is reason to hope for slow but sure solution to the naval controversy between Japan and its Anglo-American cosigners of the Washington pact. And the Chaco boreal is a bit more peaceful with the thought that the United States will exercise its strongest good offices to end that conflict.

Geneva and Peace—that seems to be the remedy for what's trying to get off on the wrong foot in world affairs.

Revision of Treaties Behind Hungary's Reply On 'Terrorist' Charges

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Dec. 8—Discussion of the Little Entente-Hungarian dispute continues unabated, with every effort being made by the so-called "great powers" to calm the troubled situation, made more difficult by the outspoken charges launched on the floor of the Council yesterday.

French Foreign Minister Pierre Laval has announced that France will sponsor a convention for repression of political crimes. Praising Yugoslavia he said the League of Nations must by international solidarity render impossible such outrages in the future.

To End Revisionism

The sentiment in impartial circles is that while Yugoslavia—which has suffered the greatest loss—was pointed in its presentation of the case against Hungary's alleged encouragement of "terrorists," Czechoslovakia has carried the debate into purely political grounds and is using the tragedy to end not merely "terrorism" but revisionism. Hungary reiterates the right to revisionism and repudiates all connection with "terrorism." Thus the subject of revisionism is brought up openly for the first time in the League.

Hungary's Defense

The Hungarian memorandum declares that the notorious "Janka Puszta" was a farm taken by Croat refugees which was broken up when the Hungarian authorities learned of the activities of the occupants, before the Marseilles event. The Hungarian passports used by plotters had not been obtained in the regular manner. The murderer had never lived in Hungary, they say, and plots had been formed and announced in other countries including the United States. Some of the evidence put forward was from international adventurers.

In its juridical aspect the Yugoslav case against Hungary appears very thin, although there may have been some Hungarian tolerance toward Croat emigrés from Yugoslavia.

France Backs Yugoslavia In Dispute With Hungary Demanding League Action

GENEVA, Dec. 8 (AP)—France dramatically resumed discussion of the central European conflict before the League of Nations Council today with a declaration by Foreign Minister Pierre Laval that "in this grave affair France stands beside Yugoslavia."

Amid an impressive silence in the Council Chamber, Mr. Laval said that in striking down King Alexander, "it was peace they sought to strike."

"It was the work of Alexander they sought to destroy," he contin-

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German Rearming Laid at Doors Of Munition Makers

Crisis Nears in World Race for Armaments, Pope Tells Bostonians

Nationalization of the American munitions business was proposed today by Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho before the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association. Senator Pope based his recommendation on evidence brought out in Washington by the special Senate committee inquiring into the American munitions business.

A member of that committee, Senator Pope spoke of the numerous abuses which had been uncovered. He said that Senate committee evidence places heavy responsibility on munitions makers in connection with recent armed conflicts, failure of disarmament conferences, Germany's rearmament in violation of treaties, and hindrance of arms embargoes.

With the world-wide race in armaments reaching a crisis, something definite will be done, Senator Pope expects, to curb operations of interests which may be encouraging this race for business reasons.

"It appears clear," Senator Pope said, "that the dangerous situation in Europe, due to the rearming of Germany, is in large part directly traceable to the activities of munition makers. It seems to me a crisis in competitive armaments has been reached, and that the munition makers are largely responsible for it."

A somewhat different picture of the munitions industry was offered by L. A. Dodd, executive secretary of the Army Ordnance Association. Mr. Dodd said:

"To meet our military munitions requirements of another major emergency, we have in this country as we had before the war, six Government owned arsenals and a few private companies. Under the National Defense Act of 1920 we have provided for industrial mobilization but except in the case of those companies who are engaged in the small amount of armament for our own Government and the egitimate needs of foreign governments we have no peace-time industry at all commensurate with our war-time needs. . . .

"In my opinion the cure for any alleged abuses or unethical practices of the armament trade lies in a system of export licenses and publicity as provided for in the Convention of the Control of the Traffic in Arms and Munitions of War as ratified by the United States Senate June 14, 1934. The provisions of this convention should meet with the enthusiastic approval of all American companies who are in any way engaged in the production and export of armament. It would assure to the United States the continuation of this vital part of our national defense strength—a part so essential that in time of major war it may well represent the difference between success and failure."

Fruit Growers Re-elect

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 8 (AP)—B. S. Pickett of Ames, Iowa, president of the American Pomological Society, was re-elected here Dec. 6 at the closing session of the society's annual convention.

Capitalism Beats Any Dictatorship, Wallace Asserts

Must Be for Good of All, He Says, Not Only Self-Interest of Rich

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—A "modified capitalism," operated under the common sense of a Christian democracy, will do a better job of government than any dictatorship in the world today or that any people have ever known, in the opinion of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

This modified capitalism should, he holds, be based on a humanitarian code, a "restatement of the social creed of 1908," and "a reorientation of the whole Protestant outlook."

"The experience of the past 100 years indicates that there is no better equipment for material success in life than religious training," Mr. Wallace told a meeting of prominent churchmen and laymen under the auspices of the World Alliance

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Guardian of American Youth Foresees Banner Year Ahead

Ban on Child Labor and Other Changes Coming, Miss Lenroot Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A rosier future for the considerable section of American childhood which has known hunger, want, and drudgery is dawning, believes Miss Katharine Lenroot, who has taken over the reins of chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor from the able hands of its former director, Miss Grace Abbott.

The lot of many a youngster has gone from bad to worse during the years of unemployment. Some 7,400,000 children under 16 belong to families who depend on meager relief allowances for their existence. More than 2,000,000 young people have finished school in the years since the slump began and entered a business world discouragingly devoid of jobs. Hand in hand with the heavy toll on the security and happiness of children has come a weakening in state and local resources for their protection.

Driven Into Other Trades

While notable progress in the interest of children was made in the NRA codes which wiped out the flourishing revival of sweatshops, this regulation in the industrial field has driven children into other employments such as street trades, home work, domestic service and agriculture where they often work even longer hours at low wages under deplorable conditions.

Yet Miss Lenroot's hopes, on the day she took office, were as bright as the huge congratulatory bouquets of chrysanthemums and sunburst roses that adorned her desk. The Children's Bureau staff with whom she has worked since 1914 were waiting to file in to sing, "For she's a jolly good fellow," and hear this new guardian of America's children predict a "banner year" for those who are working toward a safer basis for childhood.

The reasons for the chief's optimism are these:

1. There is a definite possibility that ratification of the Child Labor

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© Harris & Ewing From Wide World

Miss Katherine Lenroot

Takes Reins as Chief of United States Children's Bureau

Embargo on Arms Studied by Hull In Balkan Crisis

Tension Eased by Reports Minimizing Yugoslav-Hungarian Clash

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—With the Capital, from President Roosevelt down, seeking fullest information regarding the crisis in the Balkans and Geneva, tension was relieved somewhat today by the receipt of reassuring reports.

Had Yugoslav troops under direct order actually marched into Hungarian territory, the situation would have been grave, and it was on the basis of such reports that President Roosevelt ordered an inquiry yesterday. But the facts seem to have turned out otherwise, and this, coupled with Belgrade's assurance that its border forces have not been increased in number, has measurably eased the situation.

Nevertheless, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today referred to a maze of conflicting reports surrounding the border incidents which American diplomatists on the spot were having difficulty reducing to fact. The United States has not been asked to use its influence in pacification.

Secretary Hull further stated that the department has nothing to shed light on the Croat independence organizations in the United States, and no requests from any foreign government for facts or investigation of such activities.

To his knowledge, the matter had not been investigated by the State, Labor or Justice Departments. He desired to establish the authenticity of charges directed at Croat groups in the United States before considering an investigation into activities at Youngstown, Ohio, or elsewhere.

Meanwhile, as the tense situation in Eastern Europe flared, general sentiment here remained just as isolationist as it was when the assassinations of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, took place at Marseilles. Congressional and administration conviction is unshaken on the side of rigid and absolute nonintervention.

There is no disposition to offer to take a hand in pacification, although officials are keenly alive to the potentialities of the situation, as well as to the extent to which American interests might be affected in event of an outbreak.

Should a breach take place, the same firm aloofness is forecast. There is at the same time considerable sentiment for making American neutrality really effective by barring trading with belligerents altogether.

Amendment of the neutrality laws, it is recognized, is a long and difficult business, although such amendments have been drafted and are under study at the State Department. As a short cut, officials have considered passage by Congress of the authority, granted separately by both House and Senate at the last session, to President Roosevelt to declare an arms embargo against belligerents.

Miss Perkins Advocates State Pension Subsidy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—A Government subsidy for state old-age-pension systems, provided they meet certain standard requirements, was advocated by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, chairman of President Roosevelt's economic security committee, in an article appearing in the Survey Graphic Magazine.

League Shaping Saar Army To Police Plebiscite Area 3000 Strong by Christmas

British and Italians to Provide Bulk of Men, With Dutch and Swedish Favorably Inclined to Bid Rejected by Neutral Switzerland

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Dec. 8—Preparations for sending international military forces into the Saar are being pushed forward without remission, as Sweden and Holland are understood to be favorable to sending troops, while the Swiss decline.

The bulk of the troops are expected to be English and Italian. In declining, Switzerland also stipulated that Italian troops shall not traverse Swiss territory on their way to the Saar, because of possible effects on Swiss neutrality.

Brig. Gen. Arthur C. Temperley, British military representative to the League of Nations, was joined today by Italian military experts. Baron Pompeo Aloisi, president of the League's "Committee of Three," met them to work out details.

Russian and Czechoslovakian troops were not considered desirable for inclusion in the international force. It is virtually decided to send a Scottish battalion as well as British riflemen.

The troops are expected to enter the Saar by Christmas or at least New Year's, since the plebiscite takes place on Jan. 13.

The Monitor gathers that, contrary to earlier reports, a British officer will be in command. The whole force is not expected to exceed 2000 to 4000 men.

GENEVA, Dec. 8 (AP)—A secret session of the Council of the League of Nations formally approved today dispatch of an international army to patrol the Saar Territory prior to its plebiscite Jan. 13.

The army, officially designated "The International Force," will be placed under the direction of the League's Saar Governing Commission, presided over by the dynamic Englishman, Mr. Geoffrey G. Knox.

It was expected a resolution embodying the committee's recommendations would be submitted for approval at a public session of the Council this afternoon.

At the same time Pierre Laval Foreign Minister of France, and Capt. Robert Anthony Eden, British Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, were scheduled to voice their views on the Balkan controversy.

Decisions on the size of the army and of the national contributions for its support, were to be left to a special committee composed of representatives of the Argentine, Italy, Spain, Great Britain, The Netherlands and Sweden.

League officials expressed pride that the organization had now become implemented with real power to enforce peace in Europe. They heard with satisfaction of the statement of Viscount Stanhope, British Undersecretary of State for War, which was construed as signifying that England accepted the idea of "practical sanctions."

Geneva learned that England was considering the possibility of sending tanks and machine guns as its contribution to the supervision of the Saar plebiscite.

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Wiley Post Climbs 55,000 Feet for Data About Stratosphere

BARTLESVILLE, Okla., Dec. 8 (AP)—Wiley Post made his second hop toward the stratosphere in the remodeled monoplane Winnie Mae yesterday and landed with the belief he had set a new altitude record around the 55,000 foot level.

"I went higher than I did last Monday by 5000 to 7000 feet," the globe flier said, after bringing the Winnie Mae to a perfect landing downwind with a dead stick.

This would indicate he soared 55,000 to 57,000 feet. Examination of his barographs after Monday's flight indicated he reached some 50,000 feet.

Mr. Post landed at Phillips Airport at 4:02 p. m. (C. S. T.) after 2 hours and 26 minutes aloft.

The present world record, 47,352.2 feet, is held by Lieut. Renato Donati of Italy.

Mr. Post appeared pleased with the result, although the single motor of the ship stopped on the downward flight and he was forced to land the nose-heavy plane with a dead stick. He said the motor apparently became choked by the rich mixture which he had been forced to feed it in the upper air. At the "ceiling," he said, the motor was functioning perfectly at 2100 revolutions a minute.

He estimated the stratospheric gales, which blew him far from the airport Monday causing him to land at Muskogee, were blowing at least 150 miles an hour today.

With the motor driving at terrific speed, and the convertible pitch propeller giving its added "bite," he said his air-speed indicator showed no more than 90 miles an hour, as a result of the terrific winds. It was about 70 degrees below zero, he estimated, and the enamel was chipped from the smoke-blackened cowling of the white, purple-trimmed plane.

Siamese Delegates Ask King to Stay

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—A Siamese official delegation came to London yesterday to try to get King Prajadhipok to withdraw his threat to abdicate.

Headed by the Speaker of the People's Assembly, the delegation hoped to settle the controversy over prerogatives and persuade the King to keep his ancient throne.

It was not expected the delegation would see the King before Monday, when it was expected the issue growing out of alleged encroachments on his prerogatives by the Assembly will be thoroughly discussed.

Baseball Frowns on Dog Racing

Social Credit Project Is Heard

Women's Home Plan Hits Snag

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amount needed to buy the full output of the economic system, working at full speed. It varies as the need for purchasing power varies.

The Federal Government, explained Mr. Larkin, creates the buying power which is thus turned over to consumers by checks and lower prices. But never can there be inflation. Because the money so handed out is automatically retired within a short time. It cannot accumulate and thus lead to inflation. The Government will merely keep the reservoir of buying power as full as is needed —and never any fuller. Since the reservoir is based on estimates of the actual amount of goods which can be produced, there never will be more money than is needed at a given moment.

Slowly the Douglas doctrines have gained way, in Britain, in New York. Orthodox economists in the main have rejected it—but none were present last night to state the opposition case. Boston business men admitted their inability to grasp the plan at once, reserved judgment.

Council Says 'No'

A City Council likes to get approval of potential voters. And all charitable and help-the-unfortunate acts that can be passed mean approval of lots of voters. So if a City Council should turn down a project to help unfortunate single women find a home, a project backed by the best social workers in the city, by the Mayor and by most charitably-inclined voters, the act would appear unbelievable. Yet yesterday Boston's City Council did just that. Today they were looking hard for the few voices that might approve their action.

The project, backed by the women's department of the National Civic Federation, was the use of a disused convalescent home in Ashmont for a community home for single women, who now have to try to find a fit place to live and food to eat on a welfare allowance of $5 a week. Neither food nor room is much at that price. Neither are the influences such living bring to bear upon these women.

* * *

The Mayor was enthusiastic. He decided to look for other city property that might be diverted to this excellent purpose. The ERA, delighted with putting labor into such a useful cause, sent paperhangers, plumbers and painters to put the old building in working order. Welfare Director Dowling dug up the price of 20 tons of coal to heat the building-while the workmen were working and to start off the winter for the women guests.

The Civic League put in orders for groceries, linen, blankets and furnishings, so that the new refuge could be opened next week. Private funds were to provide the necessities, the women to do the work about the place, making it practically self-supporting.

Then the City Council went into action. It decided that the home should be used as a convalescent overflow for the City Hospital which it reported as overcrowded. So it turned down the home project.

* * *

Today social workers were up in arms against the council. The building had not been in use for three years. The City Hospital had been crowded as it is for a long time. Why didn't the City Council think of this place before, before all the work, plans and money had gone into it, was their theme. The Mayor shared the workers' dismay. And public discussion wondered what in the world the council was thinking about.

In the meantime single women who had turned with happy anticipation of a home with the companionship of dormitory life, of comfortable quarters and good food, shrugged their shoulders, wrapped their cloaks closer and considered going through the winter on $5 a week if no jobs could be found.

Monitor Continues Feature Radiocasts

THE weekly series of feature programs of selected stories from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section will be continued over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, Dec. 8, at 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time.

The topic, "American Cabinet Ministers' Wives at Home," begun last week, will be concluded. WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wavelength of 31.35 meters.

'Smart' Boys Tell Judge

That profound institution of collegiate initiation, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has just landed two students in the police station. Bent upon proving to their fraternity brothers that their talents were such that they should be admitted to the inner circle, these two students took over the operation of a street car on Massachusetts Avenue.

The motorman was outside adjusting the trolley, the door was open. In stepped the flower of academic ideology, turned on the power, carried 15 or 20 passengers down the traffic-congested avenue, out onto Harvard Bridge. Hot in pursuit the motorman gained steadily, finally reached the car, whereupon the students leaped out, having proved their fitness to practice that estimable cult of "being a regular fellow."

Then still proving their talents, the "proven ones" hailed a passing automobile, plumped right into the arms of the Cambridge police, who were not fraternity brothers. In the police car the students were whisked to the station house.

The two policemen had been off duty when they picked up the boys. Though at first neither side suspected the other, the passengers proved garrulous and proudly related their exploit, whereupon the police-men went into their official rôles and rushed them to headquarters, where they could tell the judge.

Names of the "proven ones" were Samuel P. Brown of Maplewood, N. J., and Raymond W. Bliss of San Antonio, Texas.

Analyst Insists Townsend Plan Would Pay Way

10 P. C. Tax on Quintupled Business, Dr. Dick Says, Will Provide Fund

Possible sources of the approximately $20,000,000,000 needed annually to pay $200 a month to all citizens over 60 proposed in the Townsend Old-Age Revolving Pensions were explained last night by Dr. Samuel M. Dick, at a meeting attended by several hundred people in Cary Memorial Hall, Lexington, Mass.

Dr. Dick, dean of the economic department of the Townsend Plan organization, who is on a lecture tour of the country, claimed that the wholesale business of the United States, which according to the 1933 abstract of the United States was $69,000,000,000 in 1929, would be increased fivefold by the plan which he describes as a trust instead of a pension.

From this total business of $345,000,000,000 he points out that a 10 per cent sales tax would yield $34,000,000,000 or more than enough to pay the pensions.

The economic effect of the release of such a volume of money he claims would stimulate business and be far more important than the charitable aspects of the plan.

The recipients of the monthly payments, he said, would actually function as trustees for government funds which must be spent for stimulating business in general, and thus increase employment, which makes it essential to consider the Townsend Plan as a revolving fund which must circulate—not a circulating fund that may not revolve.

Replying to objections as to the proposed sales tax for the support of the plan, Dr. Dick compared this tax to a salesman's commission. Any wholesaler would be glad to pay a salesman a 10 per cent commission on a 100 per cent increase in business, said Dr. Dick, yet it has been estimated that the operation of the Townsend Plan would increase the wholesale business of the nation 500 per cent. Surely, he said, wholesalers could well afford to pay a 10 per cent "commission" on this.

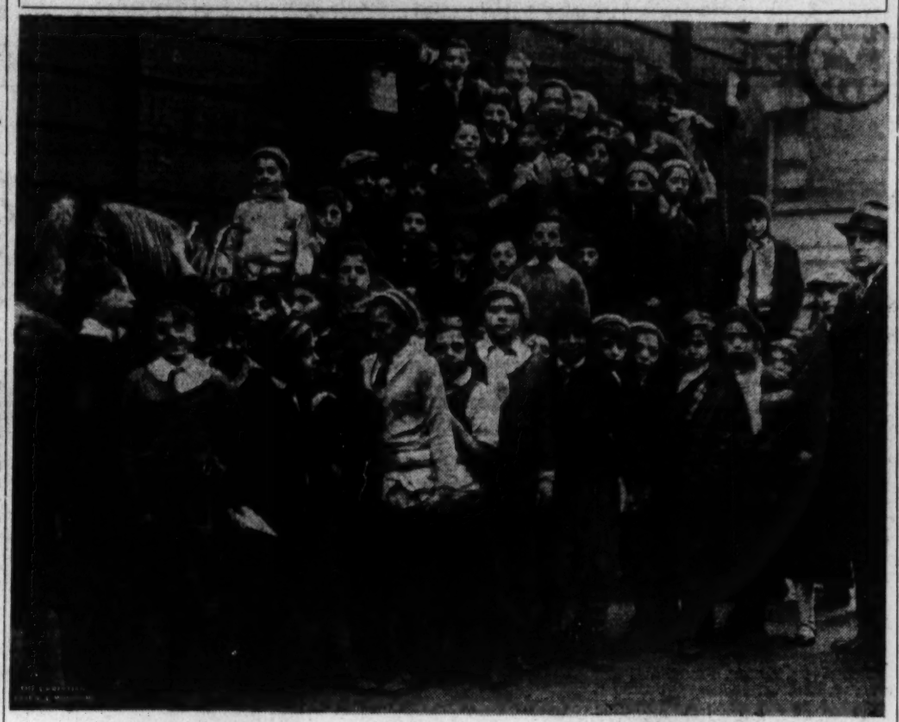
Steam and Stream

Streamline trains, taking the spotlight, did not change the hearts of railroad men overnight. Steam had been faithful and in times past fast. If steam could be combined with streamlining might it not show up these Diesel-powered newcomers?

So streamlined cars were ordered constructed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway. Four coaches and a dining car are now finished. They will be attached to a steam locomotive and given a speed run between New Haven and Boston. The locomotive itself will not be streamlined but steam locomotives have inherent speed which should show up with a streamlined train of cars. It is expected that the Union Pacific streamline train's record of 87 miles an hour between Providence and Boston will be challenged and perhaps exceeded.

Long and sleek, the outstanding feature of these streamlined coaches is great wide windows which permit a sweeping view of the country. They are 20 per cent lighter than standard coaches and 50 are being built in Worcester under a PWA $2,000,000 loan.

Some of Them See Show Horse for First Time



Girls From North Bennet Street Industrial School Guests at Horse Show

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS" (Hollis) Bundling comedy. 8:30.

"BRING ON THE GIRLS" (Plymouth). Jack Benny in a farce by authors of "Of Thee I Sing." 8:30.

"CALLING ALL STARS" (Shubert). New revue with numerous stars, including Lou Holtz, Phil Baker and Mitzi Mayfair. 8:15.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — Sir Gilbert Parker's "Translation of a Savage" under movie title, "Behold My Wife." With Sylvia Sidney and Gene Raymond. Mal Hallett and his orchestra on the stage. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:40, 10:30.

EXETER—"Red Head." 2:20, 5:05, 7:50. Also "Outcast Lady."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Gentlemen Are Born." Fenway, 1:06, 4:06, 7:04, 9:58. Paramount, 9, 11:39 a. m., 2:34, 5:29, 8:24. Also "Hell in the Heavens."

FINE ARTS—"All Quiet on the Western Front." Geological and zoological shorts. "La Cucaracha." 1, 3:10, 5:25, 7:35, 9:50.

KEITH'S—"Imitation of Life," by Fannie Hurst, with Claudette Colbert. 10 a. m., 12:17, 2:34, 4:51, 7:08, 9:28.

ORPHEUM—Eddie Cantor in "Kid Millions." Vaudeville. 9:20, 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

MAJESTIC—"Young and Beautiful," with William Haines and Judith Allen. 10:05 a. m., 1:02, 3:59, 6:56, 9:53. Also "The Curtain Falls."

MODERN—"The Pursuit of Happiness." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "There's Always Tomorrow."

BOSTON—Wheeler and Woolsey in "Kentucky Kernels." Vaudeville. 10:16 a. m., 1:08, 4:10, 7:12, 10:14.

SCOLLAY—"Hell in the Heavens." Vaudeville. 12:10, 3, 6:30, 9:30.

UPTOWN — "Marie Galante." 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Also "Richest Girl in World."

STATE—William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Evelyn Prentice." Tense situations in and out of court rooms. 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10:05. Also Carole Lombard in a gangster story, "The Gay Bride."

TREMONT—Ginger Rogers in "Chance at Heaven," and Conrad Nagel in "Man Called Back." 9 a. m. to 11.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Fakers of the East"; Merrie Melody cartoon in color; animal pictures; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STRAND—"Whom the Gods Destroy." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "City Park."

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. Canadiens. 8:30.

Other Events

HORSE SHOW—Commonwealth Armory. 7.

SWEDISH MOVIE — "Värmlänningarna." Tremont Temple. 8:30.

BEACON SOCIETY—Jouett Shouse will speak on "Recovery, Relief and the Constitution." Algonquin Club. 8.

Sunday

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by John Randall Dunn, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Norwood, in Junior High School Auditorium, Norwood. 3:30.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by John Randall Dunn, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Medford, in Medford High School Auditorium. 8. "A MAKE-BELIEVE HANUKKAH"—Three-act play presented by Bnai Moshe school. Ohabei Shalom Center, 1187 Beacon St., Brookline. 2:30.

Music

LAWRENCE TIBBETT — Symphony Hall. 3:30.

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Fabien Sevitzky, conductor. Program includes: "The Voyage of the Mayflower," by Paul White, and Dvorak's "New World Symphony." Jordan Hall. 3:30.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Klaus Goetze, pianist; Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist; John Gruber, accompanist. Bach, Beethoven, Bloch, Kreisler, Chopin and Suk. 2.

MORGAN MEMORIAL—Church of All Nations. Christmas Cantata, "Childe Jesus." 7:15.

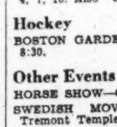
NORFOLK HOUSE CENTRE—Public concert: Daniel Kahn, pianist; William Beers, baritone; Francoise Mereminska, accompanist. 3:30.

ART MUSEUM—FERA Symphony Orchestra, Will Dodge, Conductor. 2.30.

ORGAN RECITAL — William E. Zeuch plays in the First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlboro Streets. 4:30.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Program of religious music. Bulfinch Place Church, Beacon Hill. 7:30.

Other Events



PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lectures: "The Japanese Emperor's Garden Party," by Alice Howland Macomber, 3:30; "Isles of the Mist," by Sally Walker. 8.

ART MUSEUM—Lectures "English Landscape," by Beaumont Newhall, 3:30; "Christian Symbolism," by Mrs. Sayward, 3:45. "A Medieval Pilgrim," children's talk by Miss Maginnis, 3:30.

COSMOPOLITAN STUDENT CLUB—Pre-Christmas program. Reading by Mrs. Warren T. Powell, and music. 3 Joy Street. 5.

FORD HALL FORUM—Senator Robert M. La Follette speaks: "The Washington Scene—What Next?" 7:30.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—Norman Thomas speaks: "The Roosevelt Program as a Socialist Sees It." Old South Meeting House. 3:15.

DORCHESTER OPEN FORUM — Mark Khinoy, Jewish Daily Forum writer, speaks: "What I Saw in Soviet Russia." Wellington Manor, Dorchester. 11 a. m.

Monday

STATE HOUSE WOMEN'S CLUB—Major John J. McDonough speaks on "Payroll and Timesheet Juggling, Detected." Dr. Daniel L. Marsh speaks on "Taking the Humdrum Drudgery Out of Industry." 20th Century Club. 6:30.

CITY PLANNING LECTURE—"Schenectady's Official Map," by Richmond D. Moot, Robinson Hall Annex, Harvard University, Cambridge. 11 a. m.

BOSTON'S MINISTER'S MEETING—Joel W. Eastman speaks on "Liberty." 16 Beacon St. 10:45 a. m.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—"The Tax Dollar: Old and New Uses and Sources," by Mrs. True Worthy White. 12:30.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Christmas songs. North Bennet Street Industrial School. 2.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	"News Rhymer".....	Eddy Duchin and	Opening of Japan-	Melody Mart: sole-
5:15	Jackie Heller, tenor..	his orchestra....	U. S. telephone...	lists; orchestra....
5:30	Sterney Orchestra...	"Our American	Jack Little Orch..	Talk, Fred Hoey..
5:45	"Ranch Boys".....	Schools": talk....	Male quartet.....	'Miniatures,' songs
6:00	Irish Minstrels.....	"Evening Tattler":	News Service.....	Arthur Murray;
6:15	Delaporte Orchestra..	sketches; music...	Dance music; sk..	soloists; orchestra
6:30	News; features.....	Soloist; news; talk	Football scores....	Fisher Orchestra..
6:45	World in Review....	"Sport Parade"....	Melody Limited....	Speakers; music...
7:00	Ed. MacHugh, songs..	Neal O'Hara.....	'Boston Tea Party,'	News Service.....
7:15	Nature League.....	Vocalists; sketch..	network comedy..	Renard Orchestra.
7:30	Henry King's Orch....	"Pick and Pat,"	'Sounds of Silence'	Organ recital.....
7:45	Monitor Feature.....	comedy; orchestra	Dramatic sketch...	CBS law talk.....
8:00	Art in America talk	Sketches and mu-	Roxy Revue: orch.:	Alexander Orch....
8:15	series: Grace Hayes.	sic, with Sigmund	chorus; quartet;	'Getting the News'
8:30	ERA Orch. of Unem-	Romberg & Wil-	sketch; soloists...	Jubilee Singers....
8:45	ployed Musicians....	liam Lyon Phelps	Musical Revue....	'Soldiers Unm'sk'd'
9:00	Radio City Party:	Rose Bampton;	Grete Stueckgold:	Funk Orchestra....
9:15	soloists; chorus.....	vocal duo; orch..	chorus; orchestra	News Service.....
9:30	National Barn Dance	"Gibson Family";	Meyer Davis Le	Himber Orch.: Joey
9:45	program from Chi-	musical comedy,	Paradis Band....	Nash; readings...
10:00	cago: soloists and	written for radio;	Andrew Jacobson	Concert band: Ni-
10:15	specialties	soloists; orchestra	and his orchestra	agara Falls relay.
10:30	Hal Kemp and his	Forecasts; "Let's	Housing talk.....	Sport Parade: cel-
10:45	dance orchestra.....	Dance," 3-hour	Musical Rhymaster	ebrity talks.....
11:00	Reports; feature.....	dance program;	News Service.....	Elder Michaux and
11:15	D'Orsey Orchestra...	Murray, Cugat,	Fisher Orchestra..	congregation ....
11:30	Freddie Martin and	Goodman, and	Glen Gray's Casa	Perley Stevens &
11:45	his orchestra.....	their orchestras..	Loma Orchestra...	his orchestra.....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Relay from London...	Mexican Typica....	Book talk.....	Morning service of
11:00	News; NBC vocalist..	Morning service	Morning service of	Tremont Temple
11:15	"The Ailing House"...	from Trinity	Temple Israel:	Baptist Church:
11:30	Samovar Serenade...	Church in Boston:	sermon; choir and	sermon; quartet;
11:45	Reports; features.....	sermon; choir	organ; anni-	soloist; organ.....
12:00	"Gigantic Pictures":	and organ.....	versary talk.....	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Sam Hearn: music..	Pearl orchestra....	Talk; string orch..	program .....
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	Tito Guizar; harps	String quintet....
12:45	of the Air: soloists;	cago Round Table	Relay fr'm Engl'nd	Concert ensemble..
1:00	chorus and concert	Dale Carnegie's	Religious period,	String ensemble,
1:15	orch. under M. Rapee	facts period.....	with speakers,	from network....
1:30	Dr. Daniel A. Poling;	Mary Small; solo-	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	male quartet.....	lists; orchestra...	ensemble	musical program.
2:00	Anthony Frome.....	Golden Rule Hour;	"Lazy Dan, the	Melodies of Italy:
2:15	Becker dog story....	speakers; choir...	Minstrel Man"...	soloists; orchestra
2:30	"Berkeley Square":	Gene Arnold and	Hammerstein Mu-	Museum of Fine
2:45	dramatic sketch, with	the Commodores.	sic Hall of Air...	Arts concert.....
3:00	Leslie Howard and	"Sally of the Talk-	FERA Orchestra...	New York Philhar-
3:15	Helen Chandler.....	ies," dramatic sk.	Peoples Orchestra.	monic - Symphony
3:30	National Vespers: Dr.	Musical Romance:	Veterans' Band;	Orchestra, Bruno
3:45	R. W. Sockman; music	features; music...	vocal soloist.....	Walter, conduc-
4:00	Adventures of Sher-	Rhythm Symph'y;	Special network	tor; opera pr'gr'm,
4:15	lock Holmes, sketch..	De Wolf Hopper..	religious hour	with soloists;
4:30	"The Land of Begin-	Reser Orchestra...	from Detroit;	Lawrence Gilman,
4:45	ning Again": music.	Dream drama.....	talk; music.....	commentator ....
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Serenade: solo-	Soloist; organ.....	"Open House": so-
5:15	Civil War drama....	lists; orchestra...	ERA Civic Orches-	loists; orchestra..
5:30	Dr. Raymond Ditmars	"The House by the	tra concert.....	Sanderson and
5:45	Terhune dog drama..	Side of the Road"	Voice of Cornet..	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Reports; features.....	Religious period,	Popular orchestra	Music by Gershwin:
6:15	Coburn Orch.; soloist	from New York...	and soloists.....	soloists; orchestra
6:30	"Grand Hotel": net-	Salute program....	"Smiling Ed".....	Boy from Ireland.
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Popular vocal.....	News Service.....	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny and com-	Manhattan Merry-	Paige Orchestra &	Evening service
7:15	pany; Bestor Orch...	Go-Round: music.	soloists	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk; re-	Capital Choir.....	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra..	cordings; sketch..	Mrs. F.D. Roosevelt	Church; sermon;
8:00	Symphony Orchestra,	Ruby Newman and	Symphony Orch.,	male quartet;
8:15	Ossip Gabrilowitsch,	orchestra, with	Victor Kolar, con-	choir; organ.....
8:30	conductor. Ruggiero	Del Castillo and	ductor: Efrem	Beethoven recital.
8:45	Ricci, violinist.....	vocal sextet.....	Zimbalist, violin ..	Law talk.....
9:00	Countess Olga Al-	Rakov's Music and	Alex. Woollcott;	ERA Opera Orches-
9:15	bani; Previn Orch...	popular soloists..	Armbruster Orch.	tra concert, Raf-
9:30	Walter Winchell.....	American Album	Comedy duo; solo-	faelo Martino, con-
9:45	Armand Girard, bass.	of Familiar Music	lists; orchestra....	News Service.....
10:00	L'Heure Exquise: so-	Giovanni Marti-	Old - fashioned	Wayne King and
10:15	loists; orchestra.....	nelli; orchestra...	Amateur Night,	his orchestra.....
10:30	"Irish Night," with	Black's Orch.; so-	from Opera	Disabled Veterans'
10:45	Abbey Players.....	loists; chorus.....	House, Boston....	holiday program..

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, NBC Music Guild: Mildred Dilling, harpist; Stradivarious String Quartet; Pitts Sanborn, music critic, speaker.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: "Cabral—Discoverer of Brazil."
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: "The Bells."
3:15 WNAC, "International Tariff and Trade Agreements," Cordell Hull.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; concert orchestra.
4:15 WNAC, "Your Hostess, Cobina Wright"; soloists; speakers; orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, Jan Garber's Supper Club: soloists; comedy sketch; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor soloist.
8:00 WBZ, Carefree Carnival: popular variety program from San Francisco.
8:30 WEEI, Gladys Swarthout, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Reinald Werrenrath, baritone; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, "Uncle Sam's Neighbors in Civil War Days," Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocuter; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; variety singers; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, WNAC, Opening session of Conference on Crime; addresses, President Roosevelt; Attorney General Homer S. Cummings.
9:30 WEEI, House Party: Conrad Thibault; Frances Langford, soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Music in America"—"Fashions"; quartet; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold; Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra.
11:30 WEEI, St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Golschmann, conductor.

Laconia Relief Roll Blacklist Is Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 7—Laconia, it is reported, may revive the "blacklist" as a means of shutting off the flow of liquor to individuals on relief rolls in much the same fashion as the program being carried out here under the direction of Police Chief Healy.

Laconia's police chief states: "If we find it necessary to issue a 'blacklist,' the names of persons receiving relief who patronize beer places will head the list. If young fellows continue to parade the streets half-mulled, they will comprise the rest of the list."

Boston Sees Love of Horses In Crowds at Annual Show

Commonwealth Armory Thronged Each Day With Enthusiastic Spectators of Events in Large Variety of Classes

Three hundred horses and riders have battled for blue ribbons in the Seventh Annual 110th Cavalry Horse Show held at Commonwealth Armory for the past two days, and will ride into the arena tonight in a final attempt for championship honors.

Twenty thousand spectators in all have watched these equestrians from the north Atlantic states and one from Ireland in their rides over the jumps and around the ring.

Boston's best, from "deb" to dowager, filled the boxes along one side of the armory. Sparkling jewels, ermine wraps, and the brilliant crimson uniforms of cavalry men were much in contrast to the long rows of solemnly dressed but just as enthusiastic horse lovers in the grand stand on the other side.

Snorting horses, laughing riders, severe national guardsmen, pompous judges, and a highly entertained and greatly interested audience set the tanbark stage for Boston's biggest horse show in years. The show opened Thursday night and will close with the championship events being run off tonight.

With more than 800 entries in the 70 classes, besides such colorful and entertaining events as an exhibition drill by the Boston mounted police, a mock fox hunt with riders in their "pinks" and the Farnsworth hounds barking and baying, and a "Gay Nineties" exhibition with women in side saddle, ladies' phaetons, buckboards, and an old stage coach leading the procession, spectators, horse-show habitues and armory officials call this show the most successful in years.

Today more than 300 children from a dozen of the charitable organizations participating in the Emergency Campaign of 1935 were guests at the show. Many of these children had never seen a horse other than the ordinary workhorse variety. They were escorted through the stables prior to the show by cavalry officers.

Most spectacular performances on Thursday and Friday evening were made by Sprig Leaf, four-year-old chestnut gelding belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Calvin B. Farnsworth. Sprig Leaf captured the green hunter class Thursday night and both the middle and heavyweight hunter class last night. Bayard Tuckerman of the Eastern Horse Club often received the crowd's plaudits for his rides. Misses Marion Atherton and Ursula Burkard, upon Dale McDonald and Flamings, won the Pair of Saddle Horses class in an especially brilliant ride Friday night. Miss Burkard's horses have stood out well in all the competitions. Miss Atherton's riding is well known to Bostonians.

The youngest rider in the show is Marly Lou McCarthy of Brockton, who is 4 years old. The best known boy and girl riders are Walter Perry Davis Jr. of Long Island, Good Hands Cup winner at the National Show, and Helen Balfour, winner of children's hunter class at the National Show.

The show will close tonight following the championship jumping event. This is a "knock down and out" competition with the bar at 3 feet to begin with. After each jump the bar is raised 6 inches. More than 50 horses have been entered in this event, which is expected to demand the most expert riding of the whole show.

Pulpwood Activities Increasing in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILLINOCKET, Maine, Dec. 8—The Great Northern Paper Company's woods operations for the fall and winter are the largest for the past seven or eight years. Some 4500 men and 1200 horses are cutting lumber for pulpwood to supply the mills of the company at Millinocket, East Millinocket and Madison.

William Hilton, vice-president of the company and president of the West Branch Driving & Dam Co., states that the total cut will be about 390,000 cords. Of this amount, the company will cut about 275,000 cords, the balance being purchased on the railroads from private operations, which will mean employment for many crews in various sections of northern Maine, in addition to the Great Northern's forces and outfits.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Weather Outlook for the Week Beginning Monday: North and Middle Atlantic States: Mostly fair weather except occasional light snow or rain over south portion first half of week; cold first half and warmer latter half.

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and continued cold, probably with occasional snow, tonight and Sunday; temperatures probably from 12 to 18; moderate to fresh northerly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably snow on the coast tonight and Sunday; continued cold

Vermont: Partly cloudy; slightly colder tonight; Sunday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably with snow tonight and Sunday; continued cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong north winds, overcast weather probably with occasional snow tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	9	29	New Orleans	38	54
Bermuda	72	74	New York	16	34
Chicago	16	20	Norfolk, Va.	30	42
Denver	30	50	Philadelphia	24	32
Helena, Mont.	10	16	St. Louis	20	28
Jacksonville	32	60	St. Paul	6	14
Kansas City	30	34	San Francisco	54	68
Los Angeles	56	70	Washington	24	36
Miami, Fla.	52	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 8.
B—Maximum Dec. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday, 12:38 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; maximum temperature 48 degrees above zero; minimum 34 above.

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Sailings of Six Transatlantic Liners Enliven Boston Port Over Week-End

Shipping staged a comeback in Boston harbor this week-end with six transatlantic passenger vessels arriving and departing, giving customs, immigration, and port officials, as well as longshoremen and shipping men the busiest few days in weeks.

Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, bore the brunt of the bustle, starting last evening with sailing of the Greek Line steamer Byron for the Mediterranean, after embarking some 100 passengers here.

Today the Italian Line motorship Saturnia took on 200 passengers and a heavy Christmas mail including gifts, greeting cards, money and letters, sailing at noon for the last Mediterranean cruise of the year from Boston. Embarking here was Kenneth L. Roberts, author, and Mrs. Roberts. Mr. Roberts has written widely of the Revolutionary War.

Capt. Aristide Cosulich, born on the Irish Sea, aboard his father's barque, and a seafaring man for 45 years, is making his 350th and last crossing of the Atlantic as a skipper. He has made six circuits of the world. He retires when the Saturnia completes this voyage.

His early adventures in sailing vessels include escaping cannibals in the Dutch Indies, sailing a vessel across the Atlantic after the crew deserted with only his officers, and, on another occasion, with a crew composed of shanghaied circus hands from Barnum & Bailey's show. The picturesque skipper is to retire to his villa on an island in the Adriatic Sea.

East Boston gets a share in today's shipping activities, however, for the Cunard White Star liner Scythia, sails from Cunard Pier at 9 p. m. for Galway, Cobh and Liverpool with 242 passengers embarking here. A large group of tourists, led by Thomas J. Kennedy of the Boston office of the line, sails on the Scythia, to spend the Christmas holidays at their ancestral homes abroad.

Tomorrow morning the Cunard White Star motorship Britannic arrives from Liverpool, Cobh and Galway with 51 passengers for Boston, including Miss Mary Manning, playwright and actress of Dublin, Ire.

She is associated with the Gate Theater in Dublin, which specializes in productions favored by the Little Theater movement in the United States. The Britannic is bringing more than $600,000 in gold for the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Sunday afternoon the Cunard Anchor liner Caledonia arrives from Glasgow and Londonderry, with a light passenger list. Bringing up the last of the parade, the American Export liner Excambion arrives from the Mediterranean Monday with passengers and cargo.

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Italy Adopts 40-Hour Week To Solve Employment Problem, Under Direct Mussolini Order

Tax on All Workers and Employers Established as Fund to Aid Hardest Hit—Experimental Period Planned to End April 16, 1935

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME—The most important step in the Fascist campaign to reduce unemployment is marked by an agreement just reached between the Fascist confederations of industrial laborers and employers.

Its purpose is to alleviate unemployment by the adoption of a 40-hour week in industry, by instituting a new fund to assist those hardest hit by wage reductions resulting from a shortened working week, by the abolition of overtime and by replacing women and child labor by adult male labor.

Fascism considers unemployment as the gravest of all the features in the present economic depression. Present-day unemployment, Fascist economists emphasize, is not that recurring unemployment of more normal times, which periodically becomes general and then passes away owing to the operation of the economic process itself, but a form of unemployment which has reached such great proportions that the economic equilibrium itself is unable to tolerate.

State Must Act

Its most striking and disquieting feature is held to be that it is stagnant inasmuch as it involves totally unemployed workers, who for a long time past the economic process has been unable to reabsorb into industry. Thus unemployment becomes economic and social, and it is the duty of the state to intervene.

Fascism has already tried several schemes to handle the unemployment question. Among these have been the large program of public works and road improvements on which both the national and the local administrations have been engaged for some years past. There is also the program of repatriating destitute unemployed workers, who are not natives of urban centers, to their places of origin, where a certain proportion is absorbed in agricultural or domestic pursuits.

These measures have not proved sufficient, and in spite of the temporary relief which they undoubtedly gave, left the problem practically unsolved. In fact, the number of unemployed in Italy has remained practically stationary throughout the period in which those measures were applied.

Spread Jobs Thinner

Now the problem is to be tackled from a different angle. Industrialists and employers have been urged to help the Government in its campaign for actually reducing the number of unemployed by distributing available work among as many workers as possible. When the various schemes drafted by the Ministry of Corporations were submitted to the employers, they were at first received with skepticism and anxiety.

The employers evidently feared that the measures under contemplation were to some extent in contrast with the exigencies of production, and they pointed out that such exigencies would not be neglected without leading to results that would run counter to the very ends in view. Italian industrialists, however, were finally won over by Premier Benito Mussolini and agreed to put into force the measures dictated for an experimental period ending on April 16, 1935.

The main provisions of the agreement between the two confederations of industrial workers and employers are issued as a general policy allowing for exceptions which, however, must always be notified to, and approved by, the interested confederations.

For the fund to assist those on reduced working hours industrial workers of every category are to contribute 1 per cent of their weekly pay calculated on a 40-hour week basis. Employers will also contribute an equal amount. In all cases where a more than 40-hour week is permitted, or when under exceptional circumstances overtime is allowed and paid for, the contribution by masters and men will be 5 per cent on wages.

The number of unemployed in Italy was 905,114 at the end of October, 1934.

Europe's Crowned Heads Attended This Wedding

Wide World

England's Royal Wedding
Which a World Watched With Interest.

Here is the official photograph (top) taken inside Buckingham Palace immediately after the marriage of George, Duke of Kent, and the Princess Marina of Greece. The picture is especially notable because it shows, in addition to the much feted young couple, most of Europe's important crowned heads gathered in London for the ceremony that interested the world. The photograph shows, left to right, rear row—The King of Norway, Prince Paul of Yugoslavia's Regency, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Prince George of Greece, the Princess Royal, sister of King George; front row—Princess Paul of Yugoslavia, Queen Maud of Norway, Princess Nicholas of Greece (mother of the bride), King George of England, the bride and bridegroom, Queen Mary of England, the King of Denmark and the Queen of Denmark. Seated on the floor are Lady Mary Cambridge and Princess Elizabeth. The lower photograph shows the colorful wedding procession winding its way toward Buckingham Palace after the ceremony at Westminster Abbey. Cheering crowds lined the way.

Yugoslavia Gains Important Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

ued dramatically. "This work subsists and depends upon us at the Council of the League of Nations to see that peace shall not be placed in peril."

M. Laval, co-operating with the great powers of Europe in efforts to prevent the Yugoslav-Hungarian dispute from becoming a major crisis, demanded that the League of Nations justify the high confidence reposed in it.

International Police

Turning to the Saar question, the French Foreign Minister, alluding to what he called the sudden decision to send international forces into the area, said this indicated that the League, in neutralizing the material forces of its members as posses was able to place obstacles before the disrupting of peace and order.

"Today it is a matter of applying the League's high moral authority to give Yugoslavia that satisfaction to which she is entitled to draw from the outrage at Marseilles the lesson that international solidarity must render impossible in the future similar crimes," M. Laval said.

He recalled that Yugoslavia seeks to prove that political refugees from that country were able to creat a "terrorist" organization upon Hungarian territory with the complicity of Hungarian authorities, which was even engaged in military exercises.

Warning

"Since the delegate from Hungary has raised the question of the policy of revisionists," M. Laval said, "I wish to repeat with force the declaration which I made in the French Chamber of Deputies that 'whoever seeks to remove the frontier zone troubles the peace of Europe.'"

M. Laval declared the Council would find in the League covenant itself the directing principle needed to accomplish its work of justice and peace. He said this was contained in Article 10, under which members undertook to respect and preserve the territorial integrity and political independence of all the others.

This article commands," he said, "that governments abstain from all action calculated to comprise this territorial integrity and prohibits them from encouraging and tolerating on their soil any activities liable to destroy this integrity."

To Halt Terrorism

M. Laval then recommended a new international arrangement for the effective repression of political crimes and said his Government reserved the right to submit concrete propositions.

He emphasized that all interested governments should concentrate upon the discovery and punishment of all accomplices in the Marseille's outrage, and said it was particularly Hungary's duty to assure just and sufficient repression.

"Crime cannot be a political instrument," he declared. "The murders which have occurred recently are a defiance to civilization and a menace to peace. The League Council must act."

Rome Puts Soft-Pedal On Balkan War Talk

ROME, Dec. 8 (AP)—Italian official sources today interpreted the "war" speech of Dr. Eduard Benes, Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister, as neither warlike nor menacing.

A Government spokesman said that official information from Geneva indicated that Dr. Benes' discourse did not unduly emphasize reliance on arms. The only sentence in which war was mentioned, it was pointed out, began with a big "if."

The declaration was conditioned, the spokesman said, on the proposition that if there existed between the Little Entente and Hungary a treaty of nonaggression according to the Soviet formula, the Little Entente would have had in the present circumstances a right to defend itself by arms.

Dr. Benes, it was suggested, was compelled to declare himself as he did because of his country's alliance with Yugoslavia.

However, it was pointed out that Yugoslavia's intransigeant attitude would not contribute to successful completion of the projected Italian-sponsored commercial pact among Italy, Austria and Hungary.

PARIS, Dec. 8 (AP)—Paris newspapers, commenting on the declaration of Dr. Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, that the Little Entente was prepared to defend its integrity with war, agreed today that the activities of treaty revisionists imperiled European peace.

"Pertinax," in Echo De Paris, said that in the event of such an outbreak of hostilities, "even the League—in the words of a great believer in Geneva—would not succeed in saving peace.

"The unity of Yugoslavia, Roumania and Czechoslovakia is certainly menaced by three states."

"Excelsior" described Dr. Benes' declaration as "timely," and said it dealt "a death blow to the revisionist doctrine."

Ethiopian Attack On Italian Troops Protested by Rome

ROME, Dec. 8 (AP)—An attack by Ethiopians on the garrison at Ualual, Italian Somaliland, elicited a vigorous protest from the Italian Government today.

It was the second time in recent weeks when hostile demonstrations by Abyssinian forces had provoked Italian displeasure. The Italian Minister at Addis Ababa, it was announced, has made forceful representations to the Government of Emperor Haile Selassie as a result of the incident.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Abyssinian Government's version of the reported conflict at Ualual claims the initiative was taken by native forces from Italian Somaliland.

It was charged the Italians have now advanced 75 miles across the border.

The trouble arose Dec. 5, according to the Government's version, when Italian forces, armed with tanks, artillery and planes, attached themselves to Abyssinian forces which were escorting a joint British-Abyssinian commission engaged in surveying grazing land.

Ship Serving Whalers Of Antarctic Sails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Montreal's only ship in the whaling trade, the Torshavn, has just left this port for the Antarctic Ocean.

Captain Klarius Mikklesen is engaged each year in taking away whale oil from whaling ships. He leaves the cold weather of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and goes to Curacao, to load with fuel oil and to take on fresh water. Then he crosses the tropics, encountering heat, and later swings into the cooler weather of the Antipodean summer.

Finally, he makes for the ice fields. Plunging into them, he goes round to all the ships the longitude and latitude of which he has ahead of time. Then he stands by, with whales as buffers, while he pumps out whale oil and pumps in fuel oil.

He spends Christmas in this lonely area, and about mid-February, when the Antarctic winter sets in, he heads north again, this time encountering fall weather in the south temperate zone and meeting spring off the coast of Europe.

He discharges his whale oil and re-operates as a tanker in the Gulf of Mexico-Montreal service.

Airport in Brazil Located as Focus For World Lines

Site at Rio de Janeiro Adapted to Planes—Dirigible Shed Being Built

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 8 (By the U. P.)—The airport being built on the shore of Rio de Janeiro Bay, less than five minutes by automobile from the center of the city, will be the focal point of a network of airlines which, many persons believe, will be Brazil's main communication system in the future.

The practicability of the aerodrome is only exceeded by the natural beauty of its site on a reclaimed peninsula jutting into the bay, allowing incoming planes to skirt the massive rock of the Sugar Loaf Mountain and land under the shadow of the city's tall, white buildings.

Land and Sea

The facilities for seaplanes which the peninsula—called the Ponta do Calabouco—affords, have already been appreciated by an American transport company, which in addition to its old airport several miles along the shore, installed floats and slipways where passengers are set down.

When completed, Ponta do Calabouco will thus be equally convenient for land and seaplanes. The land area available for flattening into an aerodrome—360,000 square meters—had been lying idle until the municipality turned it over to the Federal Government.

At Santa Cruz

Simultaneously with the work on the new airport, construction is going ahead on a hangar for the Graf Zeppelin at Santa Cruz, a suburb of the city. The zeppelin has already made Santa Cruz the southern terminal of its flights to South America; but because of the absence of a mooring mast and other facilities, it returns almost immediately to Pernambuco. The new hangar, which should be ready in about a year's time, will enable the ship to remain overnight at Rio between flights.

Continental Progress

The capital is already an important checking station for three foreign air transport companies (American, German and French) routed down the coast. Pan-American Airways and the Condor have in the past years been pushing lines into the interior. The former opened up a line for passengers and mail up the Amazon to Manaos. Condor linked Sao Paulo with the eastern terminal of a passenger and freight line already in operation from Campo Grande to Corumba and Cuyaba. This virtually connects the coast with the Bolivian frontier.

Japanese Claim Arizona Condones Bomb Outrages

Peers Contend No Arrest Has Sought to Shield Salt River Homes

TOKYO, Dec. 8 (AP)—Charges that authorities in Arizona were not attempting in good faith to end the bombings of Japanese homes in the Salt River district were made today in the House of Peers.

An interpellator, Jusha Tsumura declared: "The fact that not a single arrest has been made since the troubles began indicates they have no real intention to protect the Japanese.

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, speaking in soothing terms, said the Government intends to call attention again to the Arizona situation at Washington, and may ask damages.

"Repeated attacks," said Mr. Hirota, "are arousing some doubts in my mind."

Pressed as to whether he doubted the good faith of United States officials, Mr. Hirota replied that he doubted "whether the assailants were real Americans."

"There are many foreigners living in the United States," he continued. "We must guard against sinister propaganda emanating from parties desirous of seeing Japan go to war with America or the Soviet."

France Has 'PWA'

The French Government has inaugurated an extensive program of public works which provides for electrification of railroad lines, extension of the Paris subway, highway improvement and the building of new schools.

'Old Hickory' Anecdote

When a tavern keeper in Stokes County, North Carolina, learned of Andrew Jackson's victory over the British in the battle of New Orleans in 1814, he wrote "paid in full" on a bill "Old Hickory" owed him for lodging.

Unter den Linden Witnesses A Wood-Fueled Automobile

Scoffing Taxi Driver Doffs Cap in Respect When Contraption Comes to His Rescue From a Stalled Gasoline Engine

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Berlin's best known thoroughfare, Unter den Linden, is a majestic street with a quiet strength of its own, crowned by the Brandenburger Tor.

Nowadays, it awakens for the midday hour, for the march of the Reichswehr from Brandenburger Tor down to the changing of the guard at the "Ehrenmal," Germany's Cenotaph. With the sound of the Reichswehr band people appear from nowhere and the sidewalks are soon filled.

The other day, from the office window one noticed that something quite different had attracted the crowd. It was gathered round a strange automobile.

"That thing won't go far," a young Berliner was saying, "I've seen such novelties before!"

"Look where he carries his fuel," said another, pointing to four or five stacks of firewood piled into the back seats of the machine. "Catch me doing that with mine!"

Such were the derogatory remarks addressed to the two occupants of the motorcar. But they only smiled, remarking that they would soon show what they could do. They were going to "stoke up."

"Now for some fun," thought the onlookers.

Wood for Gasoline

Out came the little sticks from the sacks, the door of the "furnace" at the back, which was no bigger than the "dickey-seat" or the luggage-carrier of the ordinary vehicle, was opened and the wood thrown in. A little smoke came through the small ventilators on both sides. Both men took their seats and soon they were ready to move on.

"Strange," said one of the onlookers, eyeing the car from front to back, "this 'Imbert'"—the name written across the front—"looks just like an ordinary automobile."

"Well, I'll believe this sort of thing when I've got to," summed up a taxi driver, waiting near by for a fare. "The old petrol's good enough for me."

"Ach, it's nothing but substitutes and preservatives for everything," put in another bystander. "Frozen meat from one year's end to the other. Soon we shall be deciding to grow fruits and vegetables only every other year, so as to eat up our stocks of tinned stuffs!"

"A lot of good they'll be. How are you going to keep 'em fresh, I'd like to know," added a sceptical engineer in the crowd.

To the Rescue

That same evening, the wood-fuel motorcar was traveling through the west of Berlin when the driver noticed a taxi in difficulties. "Something funny in my engine," explained the taximan. The "fare" willingly accepted the offer of a lift. The taxi-driver, with a wondering look, watched the wood-fuel machine disappear.

The "fare," the sceptical engineer of the morning, landed in due course at his dinner. It was a great success. Everybody praised the dishes. Though late in the autumn, vegetables and fruits were as fresh as if picked the previous day.

These must be the produce of special hothouse treatment, he thought, or imports from a warmer climate.

As this thought occurred to him, he had visions of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, guardian of Germany's foreign exchange reserves, asking for an explanation as to how all these had been paid for!

But he was quickly relieved by his neighbor's statement that all he had eaten at the dinner was German produce, picked in the last harvest season, in May, June and July. The tomatoes in the salad had been picked in July, the asparagus cut and the strawberries gathered in May, and the peaches in June.

He soon learned the reason—a remarkable new method of cooling which has been perfected by experiments at the Karlsruhe Technical College and at a refrigerator here in Berlin.

Both the taximan and the engineer altered their ideas after the day's adventures.

Doll Factories in Canada Look for Christmas Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The approach of Christmas illustrates that the doll still retains first place in popularity in the hearts of Canadian girls, and many small boys, too.

Considerably more than 2,000,000 dolls are made in Canada every year. These dolls have a total factory value of about $310,000. Dolls imported amount to as much again. Canadian doll factories are working overtime and Christmas this year promises to be a bigger and better one in this line than for some years.

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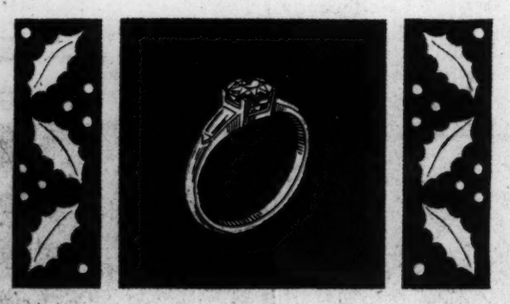
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U. S. Post Office Department Digs Into Fundamental Causes Of the Morro Castle Tragedy

Phases Untouched by Other Investigations Taken Up in Inquiry Into Charge That Ward Line Made a Profit on Federal Subsidy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—The Post Office Department was delving cautiously but insistently today into a field where three other federal agencies have refused to go—the basic cause of the loss of 124 lives on the Morro Castle.

Testimony at ocean-mail hearings yesterday touched sharply on the wages paid to members of the crew of a ship which, according to post-office contentions submitted at the same hearing, earned far more for its owners from ocean-mail contracts than it should have under the law, and finally turned in a net profit of $263,000 from its own destruction by fire.

More detailed facts on the wages of officers and crew have been promised by Ward Line officials for the post-office files on the case. The post-office contention is that such wages are below the scale established by the former U. S. Shipping Board as a condition for the awarding of ocean-mail contracts.

Verify Contention

Should the company's own figures agree with those advanced by the Post Office Department, it would substantiate the contention of Ward Line critics that low wages and substandard working conditions were the reasons for the "breakdown in the human element" which was found by the Department of Commerce investigation to have been responsible for the tragic loss of 124 lives when the Morro Castle caught fire.

In substance the general charge against the Ward Line is that while it was getting a large subsidy from the Government and was making a profit from this subsidy—a moot point denied by the line—it was paying wages so low and working its men such long hours that their morale broke under the strain of the fire and resulted in the loss of lives which, according to the Department of Commerce investigation, would otherwise have been saved regardless of the occurrence of the fire.

Peter J. Connolly, government attorney on the case, presented evidence at the hearings to the effect that the company's excess profits on its mail contracts covering its two de luxe steamers, the Morro Castle and the Oriente, total $597,000, approximately half of which was earned by each ship.

Left a Profit

The further contention was developed yesterday that the Morro Castle had an actual value at the time of the disaster of $3,923,000, arrived at by a 5 per cent annual depreciation deduction from its original cost of $4,900,000, while it was insured for $4,186,000, a sum which has been paid in full by the insurance companies, thereby leaving the line with a $263,000 profit from the loss of the ship.

At the time, according to A. A. Blomquist, shipping board auditor, the line's debts exceeded its capital stock by $395,000, a sum which would be increased to $1,500,000 if the "good will" item in the line's asset column were written off.

Incidentally, relatives of the disaster victims have no claim against the line under an old Supreme Court decision, a fact brought out in the hearing.

The Post Office Department is not directly concerned with the burning of the Morro Castle, its primary object being the cancellation of the Ward Line's contract, which it claims has been violated. The contract runs until 1938. It began in 1928. The department is interested in wage conditions only as they bear on the contract, but if they are made official records, incidentally it will be the first time such facts relating to the Morro Castle disaster have become part of government records.

Until the postoffice investigation went into the Morro Castle case, there was no attempt on the part of any federal agency to go into the fundamental causes of the loss of life in the fire, regardless of the fact that the official investigation pointed sharply in the direction of labor conditions on the ship.

Explains Abrupt Stop

The Department of Commerce's steamboat inspection service explains its abrupt stop at the point of fixing the blame on broken morale with the claim of "no jurisdiction." The Department of Labor, which might conceivably have an interest in such labor conditions, also makes the same plea of no jurisdiction. Similarly, the National Labor Relations Board, which started to go into the case, dropped its investigation, and is doing nothing whatever to ascertain the facts regarding the labor changes.

It is felt in some quarters that the loss of life has been entirely in vain unless the Government carries the original investigation to a logical conclusion by attempting to determine exactly why the "human element" did break down. While the Post Office Department investigation will touch on some phases of the question it also lacks the "jurisdiction" to make the complete study necessary.

Lacking such a thorough investigation it remains a mystery whether 124 individuals lost their lives because of (1) a fault in laws governing American shipping, (2) faulty observance of those laws by the Ward Line or (3) some other cause which would entirely absolve the line of suspicion now attached to it.

Michigan Legislature Controls Vote Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

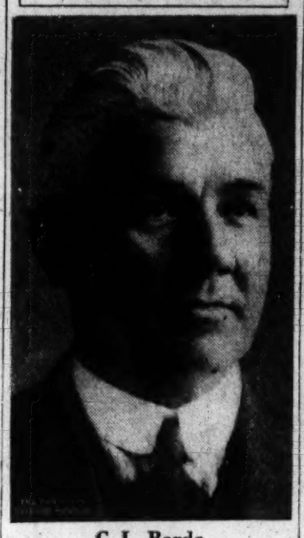
LANSING, Mich., Dec. 8—After local boards have filed their election returns with the State Board of Canvassers, the State Legislature alone has power to decide a contested major election in Michigan, according to a ruling Dec. 5 by the State Supreme Court.

The opinion specifically prevented the state canvassing board from entering Wayne County (in which Detroit is situated) to conduct a recount of the votes cast for sheriff in the November election. The decision upheld a previous opinion of the State Supreme Court in 1916 which stated that the Legislature is the sole judge of a contested election to a major office.

Moths Take Big Toll

The annual loss from moth destruction in the United States is estimated to be about $100,000,000.

Industry's Choice



C. L. Bardo
President National Association of Manufacturers

Bardo Stays Head Of Manufacturers

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—C. L. Bardo, of Clementon, N. J., was re-elected yesterday as president of the National Association of Manufacturers, at the first meeting of the directors named at this week's convention.

Robert E. Lund, of St. Louis, Mo., was again made chairman of the board.

Two vice-presidents, George H. Houston, of Philadelphia, and Charles R. Hook, of Middletown, Ohio, were re-elected; and eight others were chosen, including F. W. Lovejoy, Rochester, N. Y.; Walter J. Kohler, Kohler, Wis.; F. H. Willard, Worcester, Mass.; H. M. Bullis, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. T. Holliday, Cleveland, Ohio; C. S. Davis, Chicago; S. Bayard Colgate, Jersey City, N. J., and Robert B. Henderson, San Francisco.

Capitalism Beats Any Dictatorship, Wallace Asserts

(Continued from Page 1)

of International Friendship Through the Churches at the Union League Club last night.

At the same time he stressed the responsibilities, as he saw them, of those who undertake this training and those who practice it. This responsibility is especially heavy on men and women of wealth, he held, since it involves practice of the higher humanities.

Denounces 'Go-Getters'

Mr. Wallace denounced the "go-getters" who, he declared, "are still determined to get theirs," and criticized the social system whose economic rules "have been loaded to produce differences far greater than would be expected in a reasonable society."

He said that in the United States in 1929 there were 36,000 families in the higher income brackets who received as much as the 11,000,000 families with the least income, and while he declared he was "not one of those who believe that the general welfare is best served by an absolutely uniform distribution of wealth," he questioned whether these 36,000 families at the top of the economic pyramid "averaged, 300 times as meritorious, capable or intelligent as the average family among the 11,000,000 at the bottom."

"As a matter of fact," he said, "I would question whether they are, on the average, more than 10 times as capable and intelligent."

View of Wealth Is Self

"It seems," he continued, "that most wealthy men believe that the greatest good for the greatest number can be attained by relying on the free play of economic law and worshiping at the shrine of enlightened self-interest. 'Enlightened self-interest,' really presupposes that man is . . . an abstract economic machine responding to the law of profit-seeking competition rather than the law of service."

The "vast majority" of the wealthy families, "acts as an instinctive, almost unanimous unit in opposing class proposals brought to the front by agriculture or labor," Mr. Wallace charged, and he appealed to them to now "concern themselves as never before with questions of long-time policy to benefit the nation as a whole."

Duty Is to Co-operate

"Men who have an income 300 times as great as ordinary men have a profound duty to perform which cannot be discharged simply in an individual way," he declared. "They have a duty to co-operate with other men of their class to furnish coordinated, intelligent leadership in the enlightened national interest, instead of chaotic, ignorant pursuit of enlightened self-interest.

"Frankly, I believe the best interests of all are served by a certain amount of economic hierarchy, but I do not believe in the completely selfish, individual approach of the past. They can easily make mistakes which are more damaging to the order of civilization than the mistakes made by the Bourbons of France immediately preceding the French Revolution."

Dr. Joseph Fort Newton of Philadelphia, spoke on world peace, declaring that while "justice is not itself peace, it must be the basis of any peace that is worth having."

Labor's Rise Laid To Co-operation

(Continued from Page 1)

as the automobile and construction industry."

Eric H. Biddle, executive director of the Pennsylvania Emergency Relief Board, observed that "much has been said about the cost of security measures, but little about the cost of insecurity.

"The revival of industry, of international trade, the stabilization of production, the further development of natural resources, all these and many others form the warp and woof of the pattern which must be reckoned with in the long run—but hunger will not wait, and human endurance has its limits."

At yesterday's meeting of the conference, Louis Waldman said, "Unless democracy can solve the demands made on it for social insurance, it will not be able to stand, for democracy is tested by its ability to supply its citizens with economic security."

Social Point of View

The necessity for a social point of view to administer social insurance was stressed by Dr. Arthur Kulp, professor of insurance at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Donald R. Richberg, chief of the National Recovery Council, also addressed the conference. Admitting that "there have been many mistakes of policy and errors of judgment in the formulation of the NRA codes," he called both price-fixing and wage-fixing "bad medicine."

"But," he continued, "so long as employers will compete for profits by underpaying and overworking men and women, it may be necessary to fix minimum wages and maximum hours. Ultimately, in accordance with the principles of self-government, determination of wages and hours for the masses of workers must be found in honest collective bargaining."

Transplanted German Scene

At Milwaukee Y. W. C. A. International House

Miss Lillian Kreutzer in German Dress of Fifteenth Century Displays Dining-Room Wash Basin of Same Period.

Milwaukee 'Travels' Over World In Comfort of City Firesides

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee is "seeing the world" on a five-year plan—by staying right at home.

It's all a part of a program in operation at the International House of the Y. W. C. A., which has as its purpose not only the entertainment and edification of Milwaukee people who cannot travel far from home, but the cultivation of international friendship and cultural exchange.

Miss Marion Neprud, director of International House, who originated the "World in Milwaukee" plan said recently in explanation: "Because we realized the rich contribution made by all nationalities to American life and culture, we felt the need of some definite program of adult community education that would adequately interpret Old-World culture."

Active Support Given

The five-year plan, now in its second year, has the active support of the most important public and private agencies of the city. In presenting the art, the natural science and the music of other nations Miss Neprud feels, one needs to know the background of their people.

Huge exhibits in which 18 or 19 nationalities took part were not found practical. It was decided to concentrate—to "visit" one country for a whole month, and to present as true and vivid an account of its people as could be given through the whole pageantry of their literature, paintings, arts and crafts.

So it happened that Milwaukee "went to Germany" during October, for the whole city seemed to be participating. There were book chats at the library, special exhibits at the museum, lectures on German literature and poetry readings.

Art Institute Visited

An exhibit of German architecture drew many visitors to the Art Institute and a collection of sixteenth-century engravings, reproductions of German masters from Durer to the present time brought scores more to the Layton Art Gallery. Several concerts during the month, arranged by leading musical groups of the city made a feature of German composers.

Conducted "tours" were a happy incident of this "journey." One might start in the afternoon, say with a book chat at the library on "The New Germany in Fiction"; proceed to an exhibit of German paintings; take in the arts and crafts at the International House; have supper in the German manner at the Y. W. C. A. and view the German folk festival in the evening, presented by a German society; or see a free movie travelog of real Germany.

It was at the exhibit of arts and crafts, formally opened by Dr. R. L. Jaeger, German Consul General, that one found the real essence of the whole undertaking. People from all parts of Milwaukee brought their choicest treasures—hand-loomed linens, priceless old pewter, rare embroideries, china, clocks and books that led back into German history.

Sings as She Spins

One looked at tablecloths and saw blond German girls bending over their embroidery hoops, at work on that famous "Aussteuer." A typical Bavarian kitchen with shining pans atop a shelf stood in one corner, and opposite in peasant costume sat a young woman before a spinning wheel, singing an old folk song as she spun.

Traveltalk

Russia and Siberia

New chapters of Julien Bryan's motion picture epic of Russia were disclosed at the Repertory Theater last evening.

The first half revealed the New European Russia in the making—a general improvement in personal appearance and living conditions; a happy atmosphere of high spirits and play (politics omitted) with many of the scenes centered in the parks, where youth becomes airminded through parachute jumps on steel cables, where a little girl reads Dickens in Russian, and where hosts of little children get the rudiments of their social obligations in organized play.

Ambassador Bullitt is seen in the unambassadorial but extremely linking and good-will-creating sport of baseball with his Russian friends. The depiction of the advance of medical science seemed too clinical for enjoyment. But the theater, with the constructivist settings of Schiller's "The Robbers" and the extended apron stages of more modern Soviet plays, looked to be a radiantly living thing. The brief sequence of dazzling turns and other technical feats by a few members of the Russian Ballet were not half long enough.

In the second half Mr. Bryan opened up the great unexplored territory of Asiatic Russia with his camera. To those whose visual conception of Siberia is confined to post-cards from friends, or the dismal mental pictures created by Russian literature, this is an entirely new world. Instead of bleak and desolate steppes, inhabited only by prisoners, there are fertile grainfields, smiling lakes bordered by brilliant mountains, and people living happily and progressively. The progress of education is shown with a wise and patient teacher conducting an animated class of boys and girls. Collective farming at its best—and the sturdy souls who prefer the mud huts of independence are allowed to dwell in them. Scenes of family life in Buryat Mongolia and the Reindeer country, where native language and customs are kept intact, are illuminating.

Mr. Bryan had not time to show all his material, gathered in the summer months, up to October of 1934. In fact, the pictures often got ahead of his comments on them. What he did show suggested not only the flux and growth and vitality of an inexhaustible country, but his own mental percipience and unbiased attitude in objectively recording his experiences.

M. L.

Youths' Guardian Forecasts Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

Amendment to the Constitution will be completed during the coming year.

2. The President's Committee on Economic Security has made plans for the furnishing of some sort of federal aid to states to help them maintain welfare services for mothers and children.

3. This winter is to see a program formulated giving job and educational opportunities to unemployed young people between the ages of 16 and 21. In conjunction with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Children's Bureau is working on plans to furnish school opportunities to 16- and 17-year-olds and make relief jobs available to many of these between 18 and 21.

The fourth gleam of hope Miss Lenroot sees is the tendency of the Department of Justice to emphasize the preventive as well as the correctional aspects of the crime problem. The Children's Bureau expects to continue its efforts in the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and with increased cooperation from local authorities, stimulated by the Department of Justice, expects to see this problem on the mend during the coming year.

Like numerous other advocates of labor legislation reform, Miss Lenroot is a native of Wisconsin. When she was but 10, she used to sit on her father's knee in the State Senate. She chose her "heroes" early during a semester spent in Washington when her father, Irvine L. Lenroot, was first elected Senator from Wisconsin. They were Gifford Pinchot, Louis Brandeis, and the elder La Follette.

In the children's bureau she served various divisions until she was appointed assistant chief in 1922. She is a member of the executive committee of the American Association of Social Workers and president of the National Conference of Social Work. Since Miss Abbott's resignation last summer, she has been acting chief of the bureau.

More of Urschel Ransom Discovered in Oregon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Discovery of an additional $30,000 of the Urschel ransom money near Portland, Ore., was announced today by the Department of Justice. Details were withheld.

The amount, with that found yesterday, makes the total recovered $54,000 out of the $200,000 ransom paid for release of Charles F. Urschel, wealthy Oklahoma City business man, who was abducted in July, 1933. Fifteen persons, including Harvey J. Bailey, George (Machine Gun) Kelly and Albert W. Bates were convicted of the crime.

NRA Scores Twice

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—The conviction yesterday of Fred C. Perkins in a federal court at Harrisburg was the second NRA has obtained after a jury trial on charges of violating wage-and-hours provisions of codes. NRA legal officials said that a number of similar cases were now pending.

Government Wins Suit for Violation Of Battery Code

Small Maker Paid Less Than NRA Wage—Appeal Is Expected

HARRISBURG, Penna., Dec. 8 (AP)—Fred C. Perkins, battery manufacturer of York, Penna., was convicted in federal court yesterday of violating the minimum wage provision of the NRA code for his industry.

The defendant, who regarded the case as a test of the Government's authority to fix minimum wages, was convicted on 10 counts of an indictment and is liable to a maximum fine of $5000.

The Government charges that Mr. Perkins paid his employees less than the minimum wage of 40 cents an hour fixed in the code for the wet battery industry, which Mr. Perkins refused to sign, claiming it would bankrupt him to pay the required wages.

Ten employees and former employees of the Perkins plant testified they were paid from 16 to 25 cents an hour, most of them placing the figure at 20 cents. Twenty men now are employed at the plant. No testimony was submitted by the defense.

The verdict was returned after approximately three hours' deliberation and closed a trial which lasted five days.

When the jury first reported, Judge Watson declined to receive the verdict, holding it was "not in proper form," and sent the seven men and five women back to the jury room. They returned a few minutes later with the verdict.

Frank J. McDonnell, United States attorney, said in a statement the verdict was "absolutely justified."

Harold B. Beitler, chief of Mr. Perkins' counsel, declined comment, as did Mr. Perkins. Before the trial there had been talk of an appeal in event of conviction.

While no defense testimoy was submitted, Mr. Beitler argued to the jury the Goverment had failed to prove that batteries produced by the labor mentioned in the indictment entered into interstate commerce.

Mr. McDonnell maintained that interstate shipment had been proved and called upon the jury to show "by your verdict that you support the laws of the Government."

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The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

MUSIC was Nicholas's recurrent joy. Reference to it appeared in the most unexpected places, as if it was never far from his thoughts.

"The noblest prospect which a man ever sees is from the highway of music."

"David writes me that Schubert's music is to be utilized in a Broadway play. The man who can vulgarize great music would teach Raphael's cherubs to chew gum."

"Poets do fairly well with love, and passably with sunsets, but how ineffectual they are about music!"

"What musician was ever accounted a hero? Yet does he not risk tiring of music?"

The Notebooks are salted with such brief references. I found one in the earliest series, before the days of radio, wherein Nicholas was unconsciously prophetic: "Music is so simple and natural a resource that I wonder we do not all have it running from taps in our houses."

It did not surprise me that Nicholas enjoyed music; I did wonder where he had picked up his extensive acquaintance with the masters. Hardly during that brief year in college, or during the still briefer months of apprenticeship in what he called "the New York cage."

As usual, it was in the matters of everyday reference that I had my hardest job making sense. For instance, this entry was incomprehensible for a long time: "Jan. 3rd. The Library Committee turns down my M. R. project."

This subject evidently came up three months later. "Apr. 8th. I have not abandoned the M. R. idea, in spite of the Senator's objections. A cow understands a field, but can she appreciate a garden?"

* * *

EVIDENTLY THERE HAD been some heat. Apparently the subject was deferred until the autumn, when there was a final rebuff. From this entry I discovered that Nicholas's "M. R. idea" was to utilize an empty room over the library for a music-room. I discovered, also, that Nicholas had long had a victrola and many good records which he offered to lend, indefinitely, if the room should be fixed up as a listeners' retreat and on condition that new high-grade records should be regularly acquired. Thus, indirectly, I understood the frequency and variety of Nicholas's allusions to Sibelius and Moussorgsky. I give this entry for the sake of a suggestion thrown out by the defeated postmaster:

"Oct. 15th. Senator Durritt spoke for fifteen minutes against my proposal to make good music available to Evergreen. He said that, although my intention of educating my fellow-villagers in the classics was distinctly laudable, it had met with a cold reception among those of his constituency whom he had interviewed. He followed this with similar jargon, as if he were defending the State from the Democrats, until I felt like some monster of a Cataline rather than a person who had merely proposed to share my collection of Mozart and Brahms. I replied that my proposal carried no implications of educating my fellow-villagers. I said that it was a deeper and more widespread enjoyment of music that I had in mind. I added that I wondered how people could come to him and say that they did not listen to music because they could not understand it. This made just as much sense as if I said that I never looked at lilacs or wild-roses because I could not understand them. Did these suddenly intellectual imbeciles never do anything for enjoyment?

"I went on to say that the Senator had exercised himself for some months about public utilities. The hope was that we might some day have electricity at as little burden of expense as the postal system. For my part I considered that great music should be as cheap as either. There were campaigns being waged for cleaner streets and purer air and less noise in the cities. But I had seen no advocates for more Chopin, or the spread of Sibelius among the masses. And it was quite as important for a growing number of people to have their daily Beethoven as it was to have their daily bread.

"The Senator interrupted here, saying that he presumed I had a plan worked out to furnish Beethoven to the masses better than it was being done by the great radio corporations.

"I replied that anybody with an interest in the subject could work out a plan in five minutes. Radio music was apart from the discussion.

"The Senator retorted that he would give me five minutes, if I felt equal to promulgating such a plan.

* * *

"So I EXTEMPORIZED a situation for him. I suggested that each city, town, and suburb have a music library of records with tasteful rooms adjoining in which to hear them at a very slight charge, if not free. Already much of the great music had been recorded and awaited only a needle and a listener. There were thousands of homes that could not afford the best instruments or a wide collection. Would it not be an evening of delight to drop into the nearest music-room and have an hour of the music one craved at the moment? There would be problems, of course; problems of repertory, of cost, of priority, of hours. But at first the clientele would be smaller than was the clientle of public reading-rooms, and these problems could be worked out. In time the music-rooms would be as magnificent and as useful as the post offices and the banks, and the almost unknown store of the world's music would be thrown open to anybody, any time, and anywhere. Radio music, I concluded, could no more satisfy the serious listener than could the movies satisfy the serious theater-goer, and radio music was spasmodic, whereas my suggestion offered satisfaction as continuous as the water supply.

"'A beautiful but rather impractical dream,' was the Senator's retort, whereupon the meeting was adjourned."

After reading this entry, the meetings of the Library Committee attained a new interest for me, but Nicholas does not seem to have repeated his offer. And just as well, for in February of the next year we find him having a birthday and a music shower. He writes:

"Feb. 17th. My fortieth, with Hannah making the usual fuss. I tell her that she might as well stick candles on Sorley Stream as try to pin time to me.

"About seven-thirty the door opened to admit, of all people, David! And then the village! Hannah, the old conspirator, had fooled me completely.

"David, it seems, had heard, through Hiram, of my music-room project for the library and he had got up a music shower for me. I am snowed under with all the symphonies, trios, quartets, and concertos that ever I coveted.

"David gave me the last Beethoven quartets. His father sent me the Schumann concerto for 'cello and orchestra, which I had never heard. I shall walk on the heights.

"Mrs. Scratcher apologized for giving me the Schubert Unfinished Symphony. She said she had not noticed it was unfinished and would so have liked to have picked out a perfect work. I could of course exchange it.

"The best gift of all was David's remark that he intended to fasten upon us for the week-end. His coming is as welcome as a belated south wind in spring. Three days of him, and then this new wealth of music to have recourse to when he has gone. Happiness!"

I was amused to see that Nicholas, after his comment upon poets and their ill-success with music, should try his hand at the same topic, and more feebly indeed than any:

"Feb. 20th

To a Haydn Quartet

Soft-rising through the lucid air
Above the wilderness of day,
There runs a swelling sweet despair,
The cry of angels gone astray.

Lost, lost, beyond the celestial walls,
They rush a-wing through copse and wood,
And each voice trembles as it calls,
And still is glad from habitude;

And suddenly heaven's gate is found
And they shower kisses to their fears
With laughter and a lingering sound
That haunts these afteryears."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

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Ribe

(South Jutland)

In sea of meadow lush it stands—
A landmark on the level lands;
With sloping roofs and sunlit towers,
Dreaming away the hasting hours,—
For time walks slow—with ling'ring feet,
In Ribe's narrow cobbled street.

When western mists fall softly down,
And fold their arms about the town,
Then changed seems every well-known tone,
Of roofs and towers of brick and stone,
To workers coming from their toil
Or careful tending of the soil.

Familiar eyes peer from the gloom,
Familiar voices welcome home:
They tell of storm and western blast,
An odd lights flash on shadows vast,
But Ribe—steadfast through all fears
Has weathered many stormy years,
Tho' drest in robe of ancient days
Steadfastness lasts from age to age.

ELSIE A. KOEFOED.

Courtesy of Goodman-Walker, Inc., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIRANDE: *A Stucco Bust by Arnold Geiss buhler*

WHENEVER the works of an artist are shown for the first time, it is a matter of curiosity. We approach the exposition wondering what new idea will be related, what new visualization conveyed, or if it will be merely a reiteration of what has been said many times before.

Arnold Geissbuhler's initial exhibition in Boston was a pleasant surprise. This Swiss artist, who had worked with the great Frenchman, Antoine Bourdelle, has made a number of portrayals in different mediums. He has earned the title of sculptor, because he has worked directly in hard materials: he has hammered lead, carved alabaster, chiseled stone, and modeled stucco. Each material he has treated in a manner which is harmonious with its qualities of hardness, smoothness, color, granularity. It is evident that he has visualized his subjects in terms of the substance in which they are portrayed. Bronze and lead respond naturally to a different treatment. They may be molded, shaped, given accents and variations with comparative ease. There are some lead portraits which are marked for the mobility of features, for the telling accents, and eventful surface details. Mr. Geissbuhler re-echoes the dramatic tendencies of his master, Antoine Bourdelle, in these pieces. He has sought appropriate models and found Oriental types preferable.

This head of a child, modeled from stucco, is one of the outstanding works, though not the most typical, of Mr. Geissbuhler. While the juvenile subject is a favorite one, there are not many sculptors who are capable of portraying children in child-like fashion. Often the spontaneity of their work is lost in yielding to the stiffness and coldness of the medium. There were some Renaissance sculptors who did capture the engaging traits of children, such for example as Verrocchio in "The Boy With a Dolphin," in the Vecchio Palace in Florence.

Mr. Geissbuhler's portrait reveals the child in a moment not of play, but of thoughtfulness. Her calm features and detached expression are reminiscent of Gothic portraits which were beautiful for the pious, contemplative mood. The sweet innocence and youthfulness are emphasized in the shape of the forehead and cheeks, and in the two little braids.

Stucco is not an easy or grateful medium, but its color and pitted, gritty character recommend it above plaster. The rough quality aids the effect somewhat, making the little head seem ancient—a thing of the poetic past. This portrait of a child gives one the feeling that it was made in the Middle Ages and that wind and storm have rubbed and roughened it, but that despite the attack of the elements its beauty remains—indeed has grown more beautiful.

D. A.

Before the Camera

THE invention of the daguerrotype, with the several improvements in use by the early Fifties—the talbotype, the albumen process, the collodion method—released painting from any necessity to be graphic. American artists of the generation showed no awareness of that release; but the mechanical wonder excited public curiosity, and its reception was a delighted awe. François Gouraud, friend and pupil of the inventor, brought a collection of Daguerre's views to this country in the late autumn of 1839 and exhibited them privately. The editor of the *Knickerbocker* attempted to convey an understanding of the pictures ("their exquisite perfection almost transcends the bounds of sober belief"): "Let the reader suppose himself standing in the middle of Broadway, with a looking-glass held perpendicularly in his hand, in which is reflected the street, and all that therein is, for two or three miles, taking in the haziest distance. Then let him take the glass into the house, and find the impression of the entire view, in the softest light and shade, vividly retained upon its surface. This is the DAGUERROTYPE." Philip Hone's response was the exclamation: "How greatly ashamed of their ignorance the bygone generations of mankind ought to be!"

Within two years the daguerrotypists' shops were an established feature of urban business streets. Miniature painting disappeared under this competition. Monsieur Edouart, at 285 Broadway New York, master artist in the cutting of silhouettes ("The first feeling is that of regret," wrote Lydia Maria Child, "that such an eye for form, such a decided love of art, should not have been employed in the more beautiful and enduring material of marble"), offered customers a choice between having their silhouettes made or their daguerrotypes taken—stabling the horse and the automobile together. An exceptionally talented artist, by name Peabody, opened a shop in Philadelphia in 1849, where he cut likenesses in cameo—a new and exquisite feature in the progress of the fine arts, said *Godey's*, which expected that ladies would make a fashion of wearing cameo-portrait pins and brooches "as memorials of love or friendship, parental or filial affection." But none of the crafts of dainty portraiture could survive; the camera won an easy victory.

—From "The Sentimental Years: 1836-1860," by E. DOUGLAS BRANCH. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

La Justice

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ON FIGURE en général la justice par une balance bien équilibrée, dont les deux bassins portent des poids égaux.

Soupirer après la justice, reconnaitre que tôt ou tard l'effort du travailleur honnête est récompensé, voilà des traits qui doivent être communs à tous les cœurs humains. Beaucoup de personnes cependant croient que la récompense ou la punition ne s'obtiennent pas immédiatement, mais sont réservées aux mortels dans un avenir lointain, en général après ce qu'on appelle la mort. Elles pensent qu'en attendant les hommes sont plus ou moins le jouet du hasard—que les uns reçoivent des avantages tandis que d'autres, tout aussi méritants, n'ont que des déceptions et des échecs.

La Bible montre que les justes sont protégés et secourus. Ezéchiel nous dit: "L'homme... qui pratique la droiture et la justice,... celui-là est juste, il vivra." "Il vivra"! La vie est le plus grand don que les hommes aient jamais reçu. Elle implique l'activité, la promptitude, la clarté des perspectives mentales, la vision spirituelle, la joyeuse énergie, l'union consciente avec Dieu, source de toute vie.

On a dit que "juste" signifie "se conformant à la loi spirituelle." Pour pratiquer "la droiture et la justice," c'est-à-dire pour se conformer à la loi spirituelle, il faut obéir aux dix commandements: Ne tue pas, ne dérobe point, ne commets point d'adultère, ne dis pas de faux témoignage contre ton prochain, et autres préceptes du Décalogue qui indiquent clairement le chemin à suivre. L'obéissance à ces règles fait de l'homme un juste ayant droit à une existence harmonieuse ici même et dès maintenant.

Mais il se peut qu'un mortel soit accablé par la pensée que d'autres se sont montrés injustes à son égard: il croit qu'on l'a privé de la place, du travail et des récompenses qui lui étaient dus. Accuser autrui d'injustice, c'est perdre son temps, prolonger une situation malheureuse et rendre les fardeaux plus lourds.

La Science Chrétienne nous enseigne à prendre comme base de pensée non la personnalité finie, mais le divin Principe qui est Dieu. Les idiosyncrasies, les altérations d'humeur, l'exaltation, ne représentent jamais l'individualité véritable; car le moi spirituel ou réel de l'homme est créé par Dieu, jouit des dons divins et manifeste la justice. Ce qui nous importe, ce sont les qualités spirituelles.

"Quand règnent l'orgueil, le moi, et la raison humaine, l'injustice fait rage," écrit Mary Baker Eddy dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (p. 283). Ce passage indique certaines des causes et des compagnes de l'injustice. Ce ne sont donc pas des personnes, mais des états de pensée—orgueil, aplotoiement sur notre propre sort, dépréciation ou louanges de notre personnalité, ambition démesurée, et ainsi de suite—qui doivent être chassés de notre conscience.

Le Scientiste Chrétien n'admet pas que le bien ou le mal puissent lui venir des personnes. Il reconnait que l'Entendement divin, ou Dieu, est la source de tous les biens; il sait que son être véritable reflète ou exprime l'Entendement éternel. Il maintient en outre que son moi spirituel coexiste consciemment avec Dieu et tire directement du Père ses facultés, ses capacités, son activité, son travail et sa joie—sa vraie substance. L'être réel de l'homme est uni à Dieu; rien ne peut dissoudre cette union, et par conséquent aucun sens d'injustice ne peut nous maintenir dans les liens de l'esclavage, pourvu que nous pensions et vivions d'une manière conforme à la vérité.

"La justice et la vérité affranchissent l'homme, l'injustice et l'erreur l'asservissent," écrit Mrs. Eddy dans *The People's Idea of God* (p. 10). Lorsque les humains détournent leurs pensées de la personnalité mortelle pour les diriger vers le divin Principe ou Dieu, ils acquièrent une liberté spirituelle qui produit à son tour un plus haut degré de justice se manifestant dans les circonstances présentes.

Tel se croit parfois victime non d'une autre personne, mais des circonstances. Il admettra qu'aucun humain n'est responsable de cette injustice, mais il croira que des conjonctures défavorables qu'il ne pouvait maitriser l'ont placé dans la situation où il se trouve. "C'est l'effet du hasard," se dit-il, et il se résigne à son sort. Cependant la Bible ne sanctionne nullement cette soumission à des influences mauvaises, même si elles se présentent sous un déguisement subtil. Jésus-Christ attribuait la victoire, la puissance et la gloire à Dieu, non à des machinations nuisibles ou à des causes secrètes et mauvaises. Pour lui, la Vérité était toujours victorieuse. Le penser scientifique et juste se fonde sur Dieu; aussi n'est-il jamais vain ou stérile, car Dieu le doue de pouvoir.

Dieu adjuge aux hommes le fruit de leurs labeurs. La loi de la justice n'ordonne pas que les hommes travaillent, peinent, se sacrifient, pour un néant trompeur. Cette loi est énoncée très clairement par Ésaïe, qui dit: "Ils bâtiront des maisons, et les habiteront; ils planteront des vignes, et en mangeront le fruit. Ils ne bâtiront pas des maisons pour qu'un autre les habite, ils ne planteront pas des vignes pour qu'un autre en mange le fruit; car les jours de mon peuple seront comme les jours des arbres, et mes élus jouiront de l'œuvre de leurs mains."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Justice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JUSTICE is usually symbolized by scales which are exactly balanced, the weight on one side being equal to that on the opposite side.

In every human heart there must be a yearning for justice and a recognition that sooner or later honest labor is rewarded. It is believed by many individuals, however, that the reward or the punishment is not obtainable at once, but awaits mortals in a far-away future, usually after the experience called death. In the meantime they believe that men are more or less tossed about by chance, some getting the good things, and others, though deserving, experiencing only disappointment and failure.

The Bible shows that protection and help are vouchsafed those who are just. Ezekiel states that "if a man be just, and do that which is lawful and right . . . he shall surely live." "Live"! No greater gift was ever given men than life. It involves and implies activity, alertness, a clear mental outlook, spiritual vision, joyous energy, and conscious at-one-ment with God, the source of all life.

"Just" is defined as "conforming to the spiritual law." To do that which is "lawful and right," then, or to conform to spiritual law, includes obedience to the Ten Commandments: Do not kill, do not steal, do not commit adultery, do not bear false witness against thy neighbor; and the other provisions in the Decalogue which make the path clear. Obeying these, therefore, makes a man just, and entitles him to harmonious living here and now.

But someone may be bent low with the burdensome thought that he has been unjustly treated by one who, he believes, has deprived him of his right place, his right work, or his just dues. To waste time blaming the injustice on another person only prolongs the wrong condition and makes the burden heavier.

Christian Science teaches that one's thinking should be from the basis of divine Principle, God, and not from the standpoint of finite personality. Idiosyncrasies, changes of temperament, flights of emotion, are never man's real self; for his individuality, or his real spiritual selfhood, is God-made, God-endowed, and just. The spiritual is that with which we are concerned.

"When pride, self, and human reason reign, injustice is rampant," writes Mary Baker Eddy in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 283). Here are pointed out some of the causes and accompaniments of injustice. Not persons, then, but states of thought, such as pride, self-pity, self-depreciation, self-adulation, self-aggrandizement, and so on, need to be routed from human consciousness.

The Christian Scientist does not admit that either good or evil can come to him from persons. He recognizes that divine Mind, or God, is the source of all good, and that his own real being is the reflection or expression of the eternal Mind. He, furthermore, maintains that his spiritual self is consciously coexistent with God, deriving all ability, capacity, activity, occupation, and joy—true substance—directly from the Father. Nothing can dissolve this union of man's real being with God, and therefore no sense of injustice can hold one in its claws of bondage, provided he himself thinks and lives truly.

"Justice and truth make man free, injustice and error enslave him," writes Mrs. Eddy in "The People's Idea of God" (p. 10). By turning thought away from mortal personality to divine Principle, or God, men gain a spiritual freedom which, in turn, results in a greater degree of justice apparent in present human experience.

Occasionally one may feel that injustice has been done him not by another person but by circumstances. He may admit that no person is responsible, but may still believe that untoward conditions over which he had no control placed him where he is. It merely happened that way, he says, and resigns himself to his lot. The Bible, however, gives no authority for any such submission to evil influences, even though subtly disguised Christ Jesus attributed victory and power and glory to God, not to evil machinations or unseen evil causes. Truth, to him, was always triumphant. Scientific right thinking has for its basis God, and consequently it never fails or falls fruitless, for God endows it with potency.

God awards to men the fruits of their labors. The law of justice does not ordain that men shall work and work, sacrifice and sacrifice, for an empty nothingness. This law is stated very clearly in Isaiah, where we read: "And they shall build houses, and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build, and another inhabit; they shall not plant, and another eat: for as the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

A Maori Cook Stove

ON OUR way back we passed through Ohinemutu on the shores of Lake Rotorua, which was the site of the original town. It is now a Maori village, and here we saw, for the first time, the boiling holes being used for cooking purposes. How useful one of those steaming holes would have been to us at "Stonycroft"! Fancy being able to take your kettle to your backyard to be boiled without the necessity of lighting any fires!

Whakarewarewa, to give it its full name, is nearly two miles out of Rotorua, and here are to be seen some of the most wonderful geysers, but, unlike many others, they do not play at regular intervals. It is a weird place, and scarcely a site one would choose for a village, but the Maoris live there within a stone's throw of all this volcanic action. It is just a crust of dried lava exuding steam from every pore. In places the very sulphur of which it is partly composed is still burning hot. From a dozen or more holes in the rock great quantities of steam and boiling water are continually belching forth. In other places there are porridge pots, pools of boiling mud through which the steam is continually escaping. Here there are gurgling holes that may at any time burst forth; there pools that petrify all that is placed within. . . .

As we were surveying the scene and waiting for the big "Pohutu" geyser to play, we wondered at man's temerity. Were we not skating on rather thin ice? A few hundred yards from where we stood is a large pond of mud known as the "Devil's Reception." That very morning the whole thing had shot up into the air to a height of forty or fifty feet, but when we saw it it appeared dotted with small blow-holes all busily engaged in spitting mud pellets into the steamy atmosphere, to an accompaniment of flopping, puffing, and sucking sounds.—From "Two Young Men See the World," by STANLEY UNWIN and SEVERN STORR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Amateurs Outdo Professionals In City Government, by Proof Of Experiment at Cincinnati

Nation Can Be Rid of Spoils Politics by Nonpartisanship, Bentley Says

Methods by which Cincinnati's government was made over and the title claimed of the "best-governed large city" are shown to be applicable in other cities in a series of three articles, of which this is the third.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The professional politician cannot play his own game so well as the amateur in politics, if you will take the word for it of a city of nearly 500,000. Amateurs have run the city of Cincinnati for the past 10 years. They have taken all the mystery out of politics and found it a simple business.

"The amateur is better than the professional in politics, and that is perhaps the fundamental thing which Cincinnati has shown to the rest of the country," as the leader of its successful movement for good government, Henry Bentley, analyzes what has taken place.

"Cincinnati is a test case," he added. "It is a laboratory experiment. The type of a citizens' nonpartisan organization, which we have developed here will work in any city. I am, in fact, interested chiefly in the possibilities of extending elsewhere in the country such victories as we have had here over machine politics. The corruption to be found in national politics has its roots in local corruption. Spoils politics in the big cities must be cleaned up, not only for the sake of these communities, but for the nation."

No Complexity

From their experience with politics in the past decade, Mr. Bentley summarizes a few reasons why the average honest citizen can outpoint the professional politician:

1. Politics is neither involved nor complex but easy in its simplicity. Amateurs can quickly learn it and they utilize better business methods than the old political machine.
2. Voters will listen more attentively to the volunteer civic worker than to men on the public payroll.
3. A practical non-partisan organization can be developed to obtain and perpetuate good government.

However, without an effective organization, without its handling politics better than the professionals, and without enough possibility of success to warrant the confidence of the voters—all of these being rocks on which many a good government project has foundered—there is usually not much hope of permanence.

Compulsion or Persuasion

"As a matter of fact, it does not require vast intelligence to run an old-fashioned political organization," continued Mr. Bentley, who, as president of the City Charter Committee, pilots the nonpartisan Municipal Party here. "In the spoils machine the workers do not have to be persuaded. They are compelled to work for the party or lose their jobs. It is entirely different in a volunteer political organization. You must there appeal to workers by proof of sincerity.

"We have men holding down the important posts of ward captains who never before had any political experience. Our volunteers include people from many fields. Among them are business men, lawyers and Y. M. C. A. workers. Good politics is good common sense.

Visibility

"I don't believe the city manager form by itself, or any special system of local government, is the vital thing. I think that city managership is the better type. You can have, however, as rotten politics under a city manager as under a mayor and council. The vital thing is to center responsibility where it can be seen. Make the invisible government visible. Center the responsibility in public officials whose names you know.

"It is vital that he should not take a private profit out of his position. This is especially essential with the men at the top. The minute the man at the top begins to make personal profit out of his position, the support of the volunteers below is lost. A citizen's political organization must be a square game. The public will respond if it is, granting the other factors are there to make better government a success."

Others Like-Minded

There are other men here cast in the same mold as Mr. Bentley. After many years of control by machine politics, Cincinnati has been compensated by the character and progressiveness of the new leaders who have stepped forward to guide it. Murray Seasongood, its first mayor under city management, is one of these. His qualities have received national recognition this year in his presidency of the National Municipal League. Russell Wilson, the present Mayor, is another.

The high type of city managers chosen proves to have added immeasurably to the standing of the citizens regime. The first of these, Col. C. O. Sherrill, made a record marking him as one of the outstanding city managers in the short history of this new form of local government. His successor, C. A. Dykstra, is making a similarly good executive.

In Sole Charge

C. A. Dykstra
Cincinnati City Manager

Churchmen 'Veto' Naval Arms Race Of Japan and U. S.

Special Correspondence to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—A program of peace action for the Churches of Christ in America was outlined at today's closing session of the National Conference on the Churches and World Peace. The program as presented to the conference by the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Atkinson of New York, the Rev. Dr. John Elliott of Philadelphia and the Rev. Dr. John Lathrop of Brooklyn included the following:

Negotiation of a multilateral pact under the terms of which no nation would send its military forces across the boundary line of other nations; drastic reduction of naval armaments, thus preventing a war between the United States and Japan; nationalization of the munitions industry in the United States and international control of the traffic in the implements of war; American membership in the World Court and the League of Nations; repeal of the exclusion act of 1924 and admission of Orientals into the United States on a quota basis.

The closing debates of the conference centered around the threatened naval race between the United States and Japan. It was the consensus of the great majority of delegates of all denominations that the churches of America would never give their moral consent to any policy of naval rivalry in the Pacific.

Bishop G. Ashton Oldham of Albany voiced the sentiment of the conference when he said: "We hereby serve notice to the Government that we deplore the current talk about the United States building five ships for every three built by Japan. This is the sort of talk out of which wars emerge. It is time to put a stop to this loose talk among the militarists of our own and other lands."

The assembled churchmen unanimously endorsed a proposal looking toward the conscription of all property in time of war and as a step toward this end endorsed Senator Gerald P. Nye's proposal for an annual 98 per cent tax in war time on all incomes in excess of $10,000.

The closing address of the conference was made by Miss Helen Topping, who for the past seven years has been the personal secretary of Mr. Kagawa, Christian leader of Japan.

Miss Topping asserted that Mr. Kagawa was a vigorous opponent of those in Japan who demand a big army and navy and that his peace preachments were not being interfered with by the Tokyo Government.

W. W. v K.

Poinsettias Set New Orleans Aflame

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans, La.

BRIGHTLY colored poinsettias are heralding the approach of Christmas for New Orleans.

Poinsettia plants, attaining unusual size and beauty with the beneficent climate, literally splotch the city with scarlet. In recent years, it appears, their number has quickly multiplied. Not only in public and formal private gardens do they appear, but in every section, decorating ample lawns or the tiniest garden patches, they delight the eye.

While a winter flower display is conventional for New Orleans, the wealth of poinsettias this year draws more than ordinary attention of residents and visitors.

W.C.T.U. Branches Join in Peace Week Drive Against War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 8—Ten thousand local units of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union throughout the United States today began a week of intensive educational effort against war. The call for a nation-wide Peace Week was issued from the general offices of the W. C. T. U. headquarters here.

During the week the local unions will aid in the inauguration of a program of public education and co-operative anti-war activity, in accordance with plans authorized at the union's recent convention at Cleveland, Ohio.

Each branch will consider in detail the facts regarding costs of munitions, the apparent obstacles in the way of more constructive international relations, and the need of promoting a thoroughly aroused public sentiment for progressive reduction and limitation of armaments.

At the Cleveland convention, the organization dedicated itself "to work for the friendship and co-operation between nations without which no social progress can be made."

As one of the 11 national co-operating organizations, the National W. C. T. U. will be represented at the annual meeting of the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, at Washington, in January.

Earthquakes Raze 11 Cities

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Dec. 8 (AP)—Eleven cities with a total population of 30,000 were laid in ruins by the earthquakes in the Copan district, official reports yesterday revealed. All of the townspeople were homeless, in great distress, and the organization of relief committees was under way in all parts of the country.

Tree 'Slips' Dug From Nursery To Become Favors at Banquet

University of Idaho Aids Campaign to Promote Tree Planting by Donating Miniature Forest as Souvenirs for 900 at State Grange Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho—Something new in banquet "favors" as well as in university extension work was introduced during the State Grange convention banquet, served here to more than 900 guests.

As this "biggest" crowd entered the University of Idaho memorial gymnasium, they saw row after row of tiny trees, miniature "tree belts" extending the full length of the long tables.

A few days later most of those little trees were embracing the soil in Idaho farm yards; in a few decades many of them will have nests of robins in their hair. The little trees, placed beside the plates at the banquet, were Colorado blue spruce and Austrian pine.

Product of Forest Nursery

They had been dug from the university forest nursery, and the roots and a ball of earth had been wrapped carefully in waxed paper. Attached to each souvenir tree was a note from the donor, the university School of Forestry, proposing: "Take me home and plant me." Clear directions for planting were given in the note.

Notes attached to each tree told the following stories:

"I am a Colorado blue spruce. I am 4 years old. Sometimes I grow to be 80 or 90 feet high. My leaves turn a beautiful blue—at least, I hope my leaves will become blue, but sometimes we blue spruces remain green. My home is in the Rocky Mountains from Colorado south to Texas at elevations of from one to two miles above sea level.

"I have always lived, however, here in Moscow where the University maintains a forest nursery to provide at cost of production trees for windbreaks and woodlots on Idaho farms. (Generally, the farmers plant black locust, green ash and Russian olive, but sometimes they plant evergreens. A postcard to the School of Forestry will bring you full information.

"To plant me, dig a hole about 10 inches wide and 8 inches deep. Throw some loose dirt back in the hole to make me a soft bed. Take off my wrapping of waxed paper and put me in the hole — please don't forget to straighten and spread out my roots. Throw in some more loose dirt and pack it well around my roots. Add water and more dirt until the hole is filled. In the summer time please give me partial shade and a drink of water occasionally."

Story of Austrian Pine

"I am an Austrian pine. I am 2 years old. My ancestors came to this country from Europe many years ago. I have always lived, however, here in Moscow where the university maintains a forest nursery to provide at cost of production trees for windbreaks and woodlots on Idaho farms. (Generally the farmers plant black locust, green ash and Russian olive, but sometimes they plant evergreens.)

"To plant me, dig a hole about 8 inches wide and 6 inches deep." Then follows the same planting instructions as apply to the Colorado blue spruce.

Auto Labor Board Submits Collective Bargaining Plans

DETROIT, Dec. 8 (AP)—A plan to insure the thousands of employees in the nation's gigantic automobile industry a fair opportunity, without fear of intimidation, to elect their own representatives to bargain with their employers was announced last night by the President's three-man automobile labor board.

The board, composed of Dr. Leo Wolman, Nicolas Kelley and Richard L. Byrd, disclosed that within a few weeks the first of a series of plant elections would be held. The plant selected for the first test is the Cadillac division of the General Motors Corporation here, and the step was seen as the most important move by the board since President Roosevelt created it last spring with instructions to seek peace for the industry over which strike clouds have long ominously hung.

Declining to be quoted as to what they hoped the plan would achieve, the board indicated it hoped for every co-operation from automobile manufacturers.

In brief, the elections plan guarantees employees, under supervision of staffs named by the board, the right to vote for any man to represent him in dealings with his employer, regardless of whether the man is working in the plant or what labor organization he is affiliated with.

Rockefeller Is Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8—John D. Rockefeller Jr., has been made a life member of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, it was announced at the monthly meeting of the board of directors, held Dec. 5 in historic John Marshall House, here.

Maltese Pigeon Men Meet in Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 8—Maltese pigeons are rare birds, but they are having their day here.

Some 175 of them from 15 states are meeting in a convention, or rather their owners are, as the National Maltese Pigeon Association holds its show. Raising Maltese pigeons is purely a hobby, like collecting postage stamps or spinnets.

The Maltese pigeon fanciers, according to W. A. Meyer, secretary of the association, come to these annual shows to exchange specimens and to have their entries compete for honors. None are commercial breeders, he stated

Maltese pigeons are classified by colors in six groups, white, black, red, blue, yellow and aoc. The latter includes those of variegated hue, dubbed aoc, short for "any old color." These regal fowl average 18 inches.

Woman's Day Proclaimed At Atlanta for U. S. Envoy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—"Woman's Day in Atlanta" was celebrated Dec. 2 by proclamation of the Mayor in honor of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, United States Minister to Denmark and former Congresswoman. Mrs. Owen was guest of the Atlanta Quota Club.

There should be some way worked out to correct distorted notions foreign people have of conditions in the United States, Mrs. Owen declared. More than 75 per cent of the news about this country published in Danish newspapers concerns crime, she stated.

Paris, France

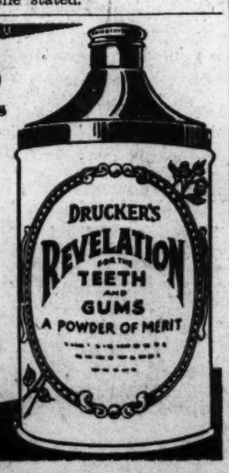
VILLET
Couture & Sport
253 Rue Saint Honoré
Also Ready-to-Wear Dresses, day and evening.

PARIS, FRANCE
Do Your Christmas Shopping
Table Delicacies. Gifts.
English and American Groceries
at
Corcellet
18, Avenue de l'Opéra

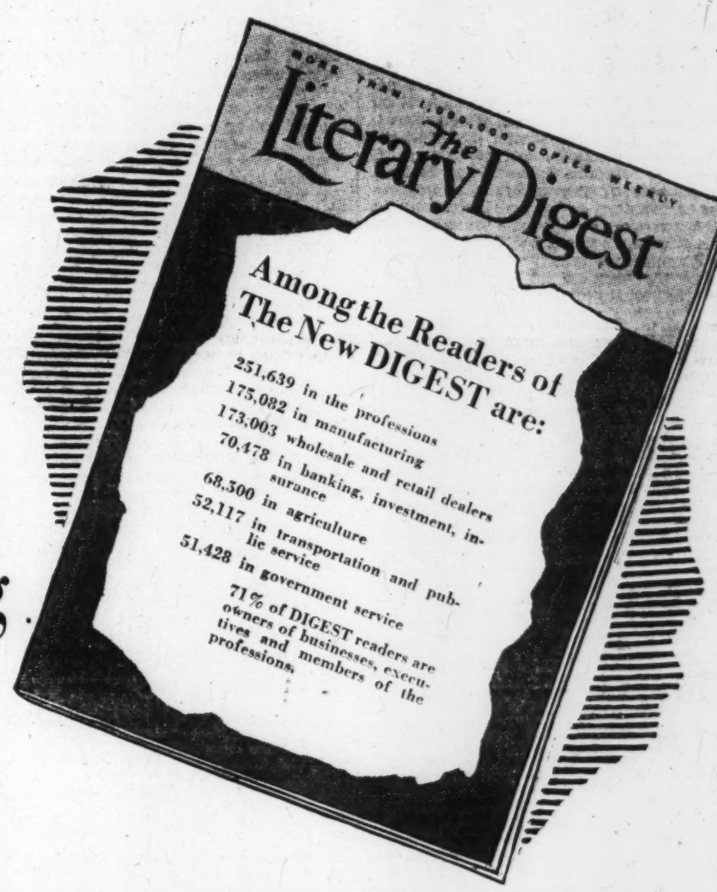
BERNE, SWITZERLAND
A. VON ERLACH
DIPLOMINGENIEUR
Bauleitungen, Beratungen, Projektierungen, Expertisen von Wasserversorgungen, Wasserreinigungs-u. Kläranlagen, Sondierungen, Tiefbau.
SCHWARZTORSTRASSE 35

Kilchberg b. Zurich, Switzerland
Lindt
the Connoisseurs Chocolate.

NEVER IN PASTE FORM
RECOMMENDED
by more than 15,000 dentists
Revelation Tooth Powder is used morning and night in millions of homes. For over a quarter century the sales have increased each year without exception. It proves that people prefer a quality product.
Most stores sell the two sizes: 35¢ and the economy 50¢ size
AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO.
San Francisco



Advertisers find that it PAYS
to reach these
Readers who want to do their own thinking


MORE THAN 1,000,000 COPIES WEEKLY
The Literary Digest
Among the Readers of The New DIGEST are:
251,639 in the professions
175,082 in manufacturing
173,003 wholesale and retail dealers
70,478 in banking, investment, insurance
68,300 in agriculture
52,117 in transportation and public service
51,428 in government service
71% of DIGEST readers are owners of businesses, executives and members of the professions.

The remarkable dollars-and-cents results of advertising in THE LITERARY DIGEST are explained, in part at least, by the unusual service rendered by THE DIGEST—a service that it has rendered for forty-four years . . . that has won it the distinction of being the only news magazine to reach a million circulation. Making no attempt to influence, THE DIGEST makes every legitimate effort to inform. It records facts and digests opinions impersonally and objectively—disregarding gossip or scandal. It naturally appeals to Men and Women who like to think for themselves . . . and who think actively and accurately.

Logically, therefore, DIGEST readers are, on the whole, persons of position and influence. They are executives, owners of businesses, members of the professions. They earn substantially and spend intelligently. They select THE DIGEST for its help in forming their opinions about business, economics, politics. They read its advertising pages just as interestedly, just as discerningly, for information that will help them in deciding purchases.

Get the current issue of the *new* DIGEST and study it . . . its attractive form, its modern freshness, its sparkle. Then get the facts about its low rate per thousand . . . the remarkable purchasing power of its readers . . . its verified results for advertisers. You will find THE DIGEST has already earned a place on your schedule.

What Advertisers Say:

Remington Rand Inc.:
"The best evidence I can give you of our feeling toward The Digest is to remind you that since the last insertion in June we have used a full page most successfully in September. Our next insertion will be another full page November 24th. The average Remington Portable sale is $45 and the results of a survey of these Digest inquiries show sales made at an advertising cost as low as 6½%."

Frank E. Davis Fish Company:
"I have never seen a magazine pull orders the way The Literary Digest is pulling for us. During the past ten years we haven't been able to find a magazine in which we could profitably advertise more frequently than three times within a year. This makes our record of eight advertisements in The Digest in the year 1934 all the more remarkable."

Lane Bryant:
"The results from Literary Digest, Spring 1934 advertisement have been very satisfactory. Our records show a very nice increase over previous years."

Advertisers are in good company when they use

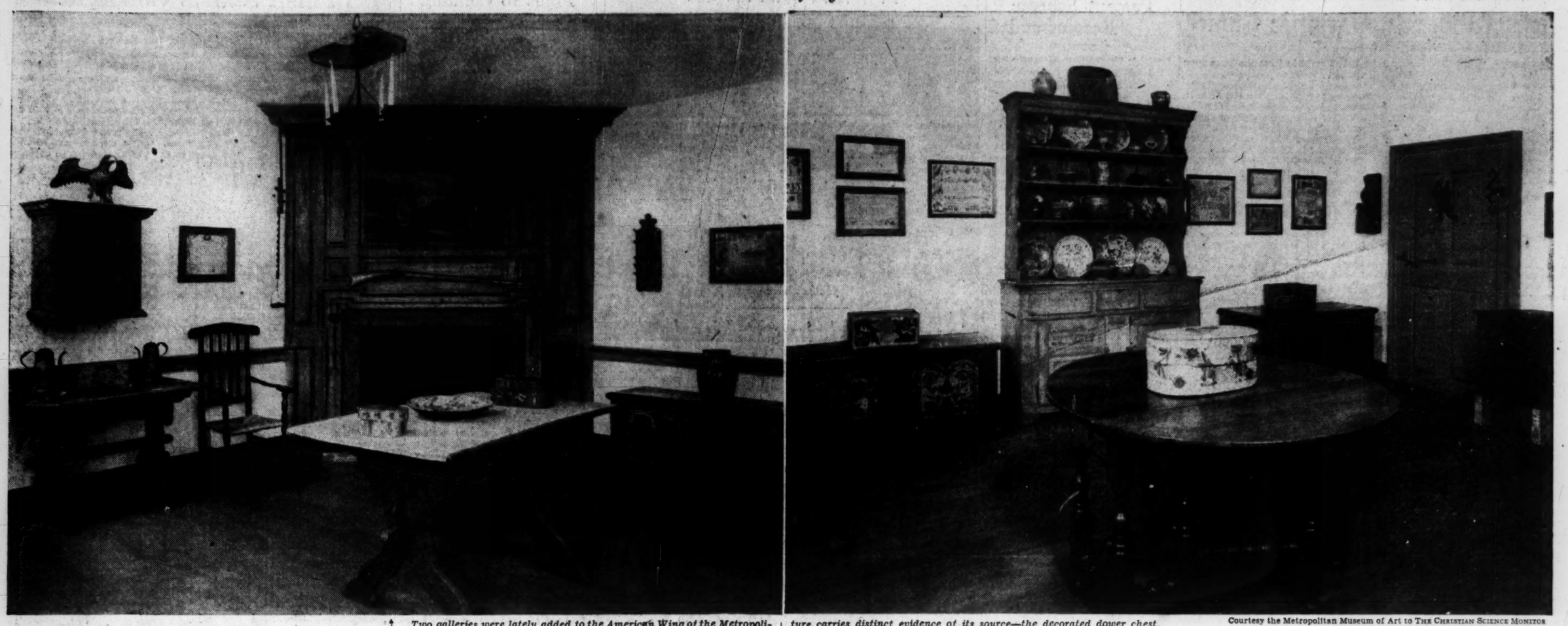
THE LITERARY DIGEST
354-360 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
MORE THAN A MILLION COPIES WEEKLY

Antiques

Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts

Rare Books

A Saturday Page



Courtesy the Metropolitan Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Two galleries were lately added to the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to provide suitable space for a collection of furniture from the southeastern, or German, counties of Pennsylvania, presented by Mrs. Robert W. de Forest. These types of decorative art are of a character unlike any other in America.

A view of each interior is shown here, at the left, a corner of a room from a Lancaster County house built in 1761. Here each article of furniture carries distinct evidence of its source—the decorated dower chest, the trestle tables, the wall cabinet with its scroll hinges.

Two more painted dower chests are to be seen in the right-hand view; also an array of the pottery, strongly German in style and lettering, which collectors esteem and seek. Numerous examples of Fractur work hang on the wall, the German text painted in colors and decorated with various bright designs.

A Culture Transplanted

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

FROM the standpoint of art, the differences between people in various parts of the world are more vital than their resemblances. When one finds, for instance, as one does in southeastern Pennsylvania, a German culture implanted and persisting almost in its original integrity, one knows that something of real significance has occurred.

It was, we suppose, an interest in this phenomenon which first led Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, widow of a former president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to study and to collect Pennsylvania - German pottery. As the individuality of this work became more and more impressive, Mrs. De Forest extended her research into other forms of decorative art in this section—furniture, textiles, carvings, ironwork and fracturs, produced by these settlers during the last half of the eighteenth and the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

All this she has now presented to the Metropolitan Museum, which has built for it two rooms on the second floor of the American Wing.

One of these galleries offers as background an interior from a house constructed in 1761 near Morgantown in Lancaster County. It is distinguished particularly by a diagonal chimney-breast and by a built-in corner cupboard with arched doors containing twenty panes of glass. The paneling of these two pieces has been scraped down to the original blue paint, which gives them a gay, provincial aspect, particularly in conjunction with the vermilion lining of the cupboard. The gayety of these hues is well set off by plastered walls, whose monotony is broken by the baseboard and the chair rail. The windows are curtained with a heavy linen in purple and white checks, itself an important document, for this material was used in the Rhine Valley.

The nationalism of these settlers is again revealed in the river painting set in the chimneypiece. It does not depict the Susquehanna nor any American river but an old-world landscape, no doubt tenderly reminiscent to the eyes that watched it day by day.

The particular point of interest in the second interior is a door which could not possibly lead one's feet nor one's imagination elsewhere than into a German home—on the Rhine, in certain parts of Switzerland, or in southwestern Pennsylvania. Each panel is cut away at its upper and lower corners into quarter-circles. The scrolled iron hinges and the silhouetted Indian (who looks as benign as a rabbit and very much like one!) are felicitous examples of Pennsylvania German metalwork, in which the native sense of decoration expresses itself charmingly.

These people, always somber in their dress and sober in their comfortable lives, seem to have poured out into their crafts all the feeling for gayety which was inherent in their nature, and which when dammed up in one direction, becomes a torrent elsewhere.

Dower Chests Widely Famed

Of particular interest are the dower chests, a piece of furniture so intimately associated with the decorum of family life that no household with a marriageable daughter was without one. They were made of pine and poplar, with spring locks and hand-wrought strap hinges. Their decoration, bold in color and colloquial in design, was executed with mastery and sophistication.

The importance of the dower chest in the plan of living is demonstrated by the fact that every county in southeastern Pennsylvania, where Germans settled, developed in decorating them its own distinctive features and emblems. Our illustration of the chest from Berks County shows the emblem of that locality, the unicorns rampant, within an arched panel, among tulips and pomegranates. The chest from Dauphin County, also illustrated, announces its derivation by the square panels, each containing a flower-filled vase. This particular chest is rare because it has a signature, "Christian Selzer, 1785."

Pottery Has Strong Individuality

Equally traceable to Rhineland origin is the native pottery, both slipware and sgraffito. The body was molded of red earth, over which was spread the slip, of cream-colored liquid clay. In the case of sgraffito, the pattern was scraped through the slip, leaving exposed the red earth beneath, thus forming a decoration. A red glaze perfected the texture and on this was sometimes superimposed a clear green glaze. These interesting dishes were not, in most cases, made to hang on the wall but for the service of succulant foods.

A very curious craft was that of illuminated writing which had its roots in the medieval art of illuminating manuscripts. It was used for marriage and birth announcements, for valentines and bookmarks.

Brightly decorated tinware and lighting fixtures, and carved and modeled birds and animals, also sprang spontaneously out of the exuberant imaginations of these people, so ingrafted in their own culture and unaware of the life led by the "foreigners" around them. Nor did they think exclusively in color and phantasy. Their work in cast-iron is notable, as is evidenced in the De Forest gift by a fireback and a jamb stove, which were so highly regarded as to be signed by their maker, Samuel Flower. And they were excellent cabinetmakers, too, fashioning entirely of wood—walnut, oak, yellow pine and poplar—settees, cupboards, hanging cabinets, chairs and gate-leg and trestle tables, whose surface beauty depended entirely on graining and striping. Attractively proportioned and sturdily constructed, they express, as do all their arts, a robust enjoyment of nature, of family and of toil.

Current Events

New York

THE Fine Arts Exposition which opened on Nov. 3rd in Rockefeller Center will be continued until April 8th, for the benefit of unemployed architects and draftsmen. Sixty-thousand people have visited it since it opened its galleries and nearly $500,000 have been spent in purchases.

* * *

The New York Society of Craftsmen, 43 East 60th Street, is holding an exhibition illustrating contemporary trends in American craftwork. It includes table glass in elusive blue by Maurice Heaton; silver by J. O. Randahl; a textile by Ruth Reeves; pottery, metalwork, woodwork and jewelry by distinguished workers. Children's interests are represented in dolls by Edith Flack Ackley and Mrs. Robert Conklin, and by diminutive furniture, table services and silver, from potteries, studios and crafters.

in hanging heavy pictures, mirrors, etc.
Hide Ugly Wires
by using
Moore Push-less Hangers
The Hanger with the Twist
4 sizes
10c packets everywhere.
MOORE PUSH PIN CO., Phila.

Once in a lifetime
comes such an opportunity

Special Christmas sale—gifts to be cherished—at unprecedented low prices—two weeks only beginning Monday next

Special offering of Old English furniture and accessories—glass, china, pewter, brass and Irish and English silver—at less than actual cost.

Settling an estate makes this possible. And closing our New York shop brings you many lovely pieces never before shown in Boston.

An exceptional opportunity—and a splendid investment.

Old English Galleries, Inc.
86 and 88 Chestnut Street Boston

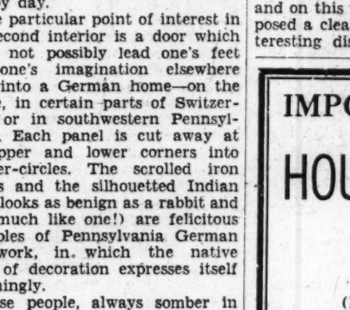
DANIEL and ANNA
MAGNER
English and American
Antiques
An interesting selection of Antiques suitable for Christmas Gifts
Fountain Square and Opposite R. R. Station. Tel. Hingham 0632
HINGHAM, MASS.

BEAUTY TO CHERISH
Richly finished Pewter, hand made in the spirit of Colonial craftsmanship.
Pitcher, 2 qt. $14.00
Plate, 12½ in. 8.00
Mayonnaise Set 6.50
VAUGHAN'S PEWTER
L. H. Vaughan - Taunton, Mass.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Gifts

Make Christmas Last
THROUGHOUT THE YEAR
Choose Permanent Gifts of Antique Glass and Jewelry
CALL
Open every evening until 10 P. M.
or Send for List at Once
Priced from $1.00 to $25.00, special for Christmas
(A deposit will hold any article)
Winifred Hoyt Antique Shop
235 Westchester Avenue, Port Chester, N. Y.
Phone 2164-J

Christmas Presents
"by the dozens for your uncles, aunts and cousins"
HANDICRAFTS
Amid the Fine Antiques
King Hooper, Inc.
75A CHESTNUT ST., BOSTON
Greeting Cards

IMPORTANT SALE at AUCTION
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS
of the
Earl of Camperdown
(Removed from the Commonwealth Ave. Home) and
Sold for the benefit of the Co-operative Work Rooms
To be sold at the
METROPOLITAN STORAGE WAREHOUSE
134 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
Thursday, December 13th, at 10.30 A. M.
Consisting in part of: Fine Furniture, Antiques, China, Glassware, Linen, Silver, Sheffield Plate, and Fine Oriental Rugs in Semi-Antique Kermanshah-Bokhara, Sarouk, Senneh, Silk and other fine weaves, as well as many other items.
WALTER I. NICHOLS, Auctioneer
7 Bosworth Street, Boston, Mass., LAFayette 4156



Give Silverware this Christmas

This Georgian coffee set, an old English reproduction, is but one of the many patterns from the world's master craftsmen here for your selection, where you will find the answer to whatever your gift problem in fine silverware may be. Other departments of our store are also resplendent in choice gifts to meet your desires in diamonds and precious stones, jewelry, watches and clocks, china, glassware, lamps and shades, leather goods or stationery.

Gifts for the Price You Wish to Pay

BIGELOW, KENNARD & COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths Since 1830
WEST STREET at WASHINGTON • BOSTON

Select YOUR Pattern in Watson Sterling
from the standard Watson patterns illustrated . . . .

Any Watson pattern can always be filled in so that you may start with a modest set for six or a complete banquet service including matching hollow ware, and always add new pieces as you desire. Watson Sterling table appointments include candle sticks, center pieces, vases, etc. Watson hollow ware may be obtained from stock or to your order through your jeweler.

THE WATSON PLANT IS THE LARGEST MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE CREATION OF STANDARD PATTERNS AND SPECIAL COMMISSIONS IN STERLING SILVERWARE

★
TRADE MARK
THE WATSON COMPANY
94 WATSON PARK
ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS
NEW YORK - CHICAGO
LOS ANGELES

A. A. U. Convention — Big Ten Conference Meeting — Welker Cochran on Billiards

Not to Revive Opposition To Berlin Olympic Games

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 8 (AP)—The Amateur Athletic Union cleared the decks for the first general session of the forty-sixth national convention today at the Miami-Biltmore Hotel by quashing a major controversial issue, arising from threatened efforts to revive opposition to America's acceptance of the invitation to take full part in the 1936 Olympics in Berlin.

Convention leaders, including all the Jewish delegates, rallied to the support of President Avery Brundage, over night, and decided to sidetrack any attempt to make further issue of Germany's anti-Jewish activities, in so far as they affect athletics.

An Indorsement

In effect this was an indorsement of the decision of the American Olympic Committee, under Brundage's leadership, to accept the German invitation, and removed from the agenda an issue which threatened to split the meeting wide open.

"We feel that Germany's solemn pledges, Brundage's full investigation of conditions in that country and the subsequent action of the American Olympic Committee in accepting the Olympic invitation have combined to close the issue over anti-Jewish policies of the Berlin Government, at least for the time being," said a spokesman for a group of Jewish delegates. "There is nothing to be gained nor any objective to be achieved at this time by re-opening the controversy. The situation has undergone definite change since the A. A. U. last year went on record as strongly condemning Germany's violation of the Olympic principles of sportsmanship."

It was indicated that the convention would "steamroller" any isolated attempt to force the issue upon the floor, today or tomorrow.

Apparent disposal of this explosive topic paved the way for the A. A. U. to concentrate on its domestic problems and approve its slate of championship competition for 1935.

The Foreign Relations Committee, by deciding to lift the ban on foreign trips by American athletes in a pre-Olympic year, paved the way for a series of 1935 expeditions by this country's leading athletes. Invitations probably will be accepted to send a team of 14 swimmers, as well as a wrestling team to Japan; three or four track and field stars to Australia this winter, picked from California talent; a track team to Sweden and other European countries, next summer; and two weight-lifters to England.

Kansas City Withdraws

Anticipated contests for outstanding championship events failed to materialize. Kansas City withdrew its annual bid for the men's basketball tournament in Denver's favor, Cleveland yielded to St. Louis in the bidding for the boxing tournament and Los Angeles failed to seek the national outdoor track and field championships, which are slated to be held in July at the University of Nebraska.

Although the national registration committee failed to discuss the matter last night, the amateur status of Eleanor Holm Jarrett, Olympic swimming star and holder of many backstroke records, may be questioned on the floor of the convention, as a result of the use of her name and picture in an advertisement for a swimming suit. Evidence of Mrs. Jarrett's alleged violation of the amateur rules has been put in the hands of President Brundage by the Central Association of Chicago, although the Metropolitan Association of New York, already has investigated the matter, received the swimmer's statement that she did not authorize the endorsement in question and decided her conduct does not warrant ineligibility.

Amusements

BOSTON

COMING! New England's HOBBY COLLECTOR'S SHOW
HORTICULTURAL HALL Boston
DEC. 11-15 2:00 P.M. Admission 25c
Antiques, rare collections, Hobbies of all kinds. An amazing exhibit.
Direction CAMPBELL-FAIRBANKS EXPOSITIONS INC.

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:15
Boston Sympnony ORCHESTRA
RICHARD BURGIN, Conducting
Soloist—VIOLA MITCHELL—Violin

JORDAN HALL
Elizabeth Cushman, Lyric Soprano — Rafael Mertis, Pianist
Monday Eve., Dec. 10, at 8:30
Tickets $1.65, $1.10, 75c. Students 40c.

JORDAN HALL
People's Symphony Orchestra
FABIEN SEVITZKY, Conductor
TOMORROW SUNDAY at 3:15
Assisted by SEVITZKY VOCAL ENSEMBLE
Tickets 50c, 75c, $1

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON'S 3 HITS!
THE MUSICAL HIT
Production conceived and directed by HASSARD SHORT
"THE GREAT WALTZ"
Book by Moss Hart Music by Johann Strauss
Dances by Albertina Rasch
Eves. 8:30, 55c-$3.30—Mats. (Wed. and Sat.) 55c-$2.20
THE CENTER THEA., 49th St. & 6th Ave.

THE COMEDY HIT!
THE FARMER TAKES A WIFE
by Frank B. Elser and Marc Connelly
with JUNE WALKER, HERB WILLIAMS, HENRY FONDA
Directed by Marc Connelly
46th ST. THEA., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:40
Evs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c to $2.20.

THE DRAMATIC HIT!
WALTER HUSTON
in SINCLAIR LEWIS' "DODSWORTH"
Dramatized by SIDNEY HOWARD
SHUBERT THEATRE W. 44th St. Eves. 8:40
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c to $2.75.

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL, Tues. Eve., Dec. 11, at 8:15
WINIFRED CHRISTIE
Pianist
Bechstein-Aeolian Double Keyboard Piano

"GLORIOUS DRAMA."—Brooks Atkinson, N. Y. Times
SEAN O'CASEY'S
WITHIN THE GATES
with Lillian Gish, Brandwell Fletcher, Moffatt Johnson, Mary Morris. Cast of 70.
NATIONAL THEA., 41 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

D'OYLY CARTE GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
OPERA COMPANY from London
Sat. Mat. and Night, "Princess Ida." Final Week, Dec. 10. Mon. and Tues. Nghts., "Cox and Box" and "The Pirates of Penzance." Wed. Mat. and Wed. and Thurs. Nights, "Iolanthe." Fri. and Sat. Nights and Sat. Mat., "The Gondoliers."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th, W. of 8th Ave.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
IMPERIAL THEATRE
'Gay Divorcee'
December 9-10-11-12
Fred Astaire—Ginger Rogers

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Harvard Square Porter 4580
WILL ROGERS
"JUDGE PRIEST"
Janet Gaynor "SERVANTS' ENTRANCE"
A recommended family program

Abolishment Of Present Scheme Recommended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Va., Dec. 8 — Recommendations that the present athletic organization of the University of Virginia be abolished and replaced by a regular administrative division or school of the university consisting of three divisions of intercollegiate athletics, of physical education, and of intramural sports under one faculty head, have been set down in a report of a special investigating committee that was made public recently by President John Lloyd Newcomb.

This report further recommends that all full-time coaches, instructors and assistants be members of the university faculty elected by the rector and visitors upon recommendation of the president just as professors in other departments are chosen.

'Advisory Council'

Under the recommended plan the present athletic council would be superseded by an "Advisory Council" consisting of nine members—three faculty representatives appointed by the president, three students, and three alumni named by the alumni association. This council should act only in an advisory capacity.

President Newcomb appointed this special committee on Jan. 2, 1934, and requested that it study the athletic practices of leading American colleges and universities and recommend to the University of Virginia a plan for the unified control of all forms of athletics and physical training.

William H. White Jr., of Washington, D. C., present alumnus chairman of the athletic council, was named chairman of Dr. Newcomb's committee. Other members appointed were George B. Eager, professor of law; James G. Driver, director of athletics; Dr. John H. Neff, professor of urology and former head football coach; Lawrence T. Ludwig, associate professor of physical education, and Christopher B. Garnett of Cherrydale, Va., representative from the Board of Visitors.

The advisory council, in the new scheme, would have, as does the present athletic council, three faculty representatives, three students and three alumni. "This council shall act purely in an advisory capacity," says the report. "It shall meet upon call of the president or of the dean of athletics and shall perform such duties only as may be requested of it."

Follow Conference Rules

As long as the University of Virginia is a member of any intercollegiate conference its eligibility rules must conform to those of that conference. Recommendation is made, however, for the naming of a faculty committee to pass on questions of athletic eligibility and to represent faculty opinion in all athletic matters.

All property of the athletic association, which is valued at more than $800,000, would be transferred to the university, which would assume responsibility for all debts, liabilities and contracts. The superintendent of buildings and grounds would look after the upkeep of all facilities of the athletic plant.

Every effort should be made, the report recommends, "to encourage if not to require, participation in intramural sports by all students not physically incapacitated." It recommends that especial attention shall be given to such activities as tennis, golf and squash which students may continue after leaving the university.

Creation of courses of instruction in coaching various branches of sport under the direction of the division of physical education is also proposed in the report. These coaching courses would be available to students in the department of education and to others in the university who are preparing for the teaching profession.

Other sections of the report deal with physical education for faculty members, existing contracts, finances, student managers and with the revised organization.

This report and the recommendations were presented by President Newcomb to the rector and visitors at their November meeting when it was voted that they be made public. The specific recommendations will probably be considered at the next meeting of the visitors which will be held in January or February 1935.

College Basketball Results

Colgate 46, Western Ontario 21.
Fordham 28, Alumni 17.
Hamilton 46, Hobart 30.
Indiana 35, Ball S. T. 19.
Long Island 61, St. Thomas 22.
Middlebury 38, McGill 26.
West Chester T. 51, Lehigh 15.
Western State T. 44, Hope 13.

Mrs. Whittemore Wins Title

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8 (AP)—Mrs. B. A. Whittemore of Boston won the Los Angeles women's golf championship yesterday by defeating Mrs. Kenneth Carter, San Gabriel, 1 up. After trailing at the end of nine holes, 2 down, the former Dorothy Hunter rallied to square the match early in the second round. She won by taking the eighteenth when Mrs. Carter twice was trapped.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

The world outside
of Longwood Towers is quickly discovering the excellence of our cuisine.
LUNCHEON Noon to 2:30 — DINNER 6 to 8:30
LONGWOOD TOWERS
20 CHAPEL STREET BROOKLINE

GEORGIAN CAFETERIA
Located in the Neighborhood
252 Huntington Avenue
142 Massachusetts Avenue

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
UPSTAIRS AT TIP OF T WHARF
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
No Liquor Served
LAF. 8702 MISS DALRYMPLE, SKIPPER

JOHNSON'S
Uptown Theatre Bldg.
241 Huntington Avenue
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Home-Made Ice Cream and Pastries

English Tea Room
31 NEWBURY STREET
Luncheon — Tea — Dinner
Delicious Food, Delightfully Served

The Golden Horn
An Armenian Restaurant of distinction
69 Carver Street DEV. 8875
Shish-Kebab, Pilaf Pahlava

ALADDIN CANDY SHOP
211 MASS. AVE., Next Loew's State
A delightful place to bring your friends for lunch or refreshments

The Viking Restaurant
Featuring the World-Famous "Smörgasbord!" Real Swedish food served in Swedish surroundings, in addition to our usual menu.
442 STUART STREET, at Copley Square
KENmore 6520 for reservations Open Sundays
Mads Holm, Boston-Manager, Originator of 1812 House, Framingham Center

NEW YORK, N. Y.
13 E. 38th Street VANDERBILT Studios Inn
Chefs who specialize in Pastries and Meats
Lunch 50c Dinner 65c-80c-$1.00

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA
THE GRAND
85 HINDLEY STREET
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
Also Excellent Board and Residence

A Wizard With the Cue

Welker Cochran

Cochran Helping Rekindle Interest in Billiard Game

San Francisco Veteran, Several Times Champion of the World, Discusses Reasons and Remedies for Decline in Game—N. B. A. Sponsoring Tour

In an effort to rekindle interest in the game of billiards throughout the United States, the National Billiard Association of America is spending between $250,000 and $290,000 to finance a series of exhibition tours, which are being made by 21 of the greatest players in the world. This is a tremendous undertaking; but the association feels that it will be amply repaid by the future development of young players.

A recent visitor to Boston in connection with this tour was Welker Cochran of San Francisco, Calif., the only man who has ever held both the 18.2 balkline and three-cushion championships. Cochran won the 18.2 balkline title in 1928 and again in 1934. Nineteen hundred and thirty-three saw him annex the three-cushion title. In 1930 he captured the 18.1 balkline championship. In an interview given to The Christian Science Monitor, Cochran talked of the reason for the decline in billiard interest and what is being done to remedy it; also, what steps are being taken to develop the youngsters, and something about the billiard situation in Europe. He said, in part:

Reasons For Decline

"There are a number of reasons for the decline of billiard interest in this country. In the first place, the people haven't the money to spend on the game. Take, for instance, some of the small towns which I have visited on my tour. Factories that were flourishing three or four years ago are now closed, and those former employees are either out of work or occupied only part of the time.

"Outdoor games such as golf, tennis and baseball, have taken many men away from billiards.

"The most important reason for the decline, however, and actually the reason why the National Billiard Association has sponsored this tour, is because the young players have not been taught billiards. In the past there haven't been any instructors to teach them the fine points of the game.

"Compare this situation with golf. There isn't a golf club of any size in the country that hasn't a professional to teach the beginners how to drive, how to approach and putt. Every expert golfer takes dozens of lessons before he reaches the tournament stage. But where have you seen that in billiards? You haven't—at least you didn't until the National Association started this present exhibition and instruction tour. It is the first time such a tour has been attempted and it is meeting with amazing success.

"My exhibitions are advertised to include fancy and trick shots as well as instructions on the fundamentals of the game. The crowd comes to see those trick shots. They would rather watch fancy shooting than they would a record run at three-cushions. And after each exhibition, the gallery—especially the younger fellows—have shown keen interest. They ask all manner of questions regarding the game. In some places it is difficult to break away. It is apparent that our efforts are not wasted, because at every exhibition those present seem to have learned something.

Young Men Interested

"Young men are beginning to show much interest in the game. In small towns 400 or 500 men will turn out and 75 per cent of this turnout will be boys under 20 years of age.

"The noticeable decline in billiard interest in the last five years has not been confined to this country. Europe has felt it—in fact every nation where billiards is played.

"Billiards is popular in Japan. Some of the greatest players in the world come from that little island in the Pacific Ocean. France, Belgium and Germany have developed experts. The National Billiard Association is continually encouraging international competition.

"Naturally, I think billiards is the greatest game of all. It is the sort of game that requires perfect co-operation between eye and body. You will be cultivating a quickness and keenness of eye that will be valuable to you in all other sports. While you and your friends are playing you will be developing character, friendliness, sportsmanship and fairness. And you can play it year in and year out, in all kinds of weather."

Cochran is making his part of the tour in his own car, doing all the driving himself. Since April 15 he has covered more than 27,000 miles. A quiet man, yet friendly, Cochran is an excellent lecturer. He knows all there is to know about billiards; and fortunately for the youths of America, he is an expert at passing this knowledge along to all those who care to listen.

Southwest Conference

Arkansas		Texas	
28-Arkansas 1937	0	12-Texas Tech...	6
13-Ozarks	0	35-Texas 1937...	0
24-Tex Christ'n	19	7-Notre Dame	6
6-Baylor	0	19-Oklahoma ...	0
0-Louisiana St..	16	6-Centenary	9
20-Missouri M..	0	9-Rice	20
7-Texas A. & M.	7	7-So Methodist	7
0-Rice	7	23-Baylor	6
6-So. Methodist	10	20-Tex. Christ'n	19
12-Texas	19	19-Arkansas ...	12
7-Tulsa	7	13-Texas A. & M.	0
123	76	172	85
So. Methodist		**Texas A. & M.**	
33-Denton	0	28-Sam Houston	0
33-Austin	0	14-Texas A. & I.	14
14-L. S. U.....	14	6-Temple	40
0-Rice	9	0-Centenary ...	13
42-Okla. A. & M.	0	0-Tex. Christ'n	13
26-Fordham ...	14	10-Baylor	7
7-Texas	7	7-Arkansas	7
28-Texas A. & M.	0	0-So. Methodist	28
10-Arkansas ...	6	6-Rice	25
6-Baylor	13	0-Texas	13
19-Tex. Christ'n.	0		
217	63	71	160
Rice		**Texas Christian**	
12-Loyola	0	33-Daniel Baker.	7
9-L. S. U.....	9	27-Denton	0
14-Purdue	0	10-Arkansas	24
9-So. Methodist	0	0-Tulsa	12
47-Creighton ...	13	13-Texas A. & M.	0
20-Texas	9	0-Centenary ...	13
27-Texas A. & I.	0	34-Baylor	12
7-Arkansas	0	7-Loyola	0
25-Texas A. & M.	6	19-Texas	20
2-Tex. Christ'n.	7	7-Rice	2
32-Baylor	0	0-So. Methodist	19
304	44	164	109
Baylor			
33-St. Edwards..	0		
7-Texas Tech ..	14		
0-Arkansas	6		
12-Simmons	6		
7-Texas A. & M.	10		
12-Tex. Christ'n	34		
6-Texas	25		
0-Centenary ...	7		
13-So. Methodist	6		
0-Rice	32		
91	140		

Dartmouth Elects Erion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 8—Donald W. Erion '36 of Buffalo, N. Y., was elected captain of the Dartmouth football team at a meeting of lettermen. Erion was a star tackle his sophomore year, but this season has been unavailable in all games except for a few minutes against Virginia. Erion did not win his letter this fall, but as a member of the squad was eligible for the captaincy. Erion's case parallels that of Richard W. Black '29, Stanley W. Yudicky '32 and George F. Hill '35, all of whom led the team, but were unavailable for their junior and senior years. The new leader prepared for Dartmouth at Manlius, where he was a football star. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and participates in no other sport than football here.

Braves President Plans to Conduct Dog-Racing Track

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Emil E. Fuchs, president of the Boston Braves, plans to call on racing dogs to pull his baseball club out of the financial red next summer, but whether he'll succeed in getting the necessary permission from the National League still was decidedly open to question today.

Upon receiving assurances from the Massachusetts Racing Commission that his application for a dog track license would receive favorable consideration, Fuchs said he would organize another corporation to operate the sport in Braves Field. Immediately he found himself the center of what may develop into quite a verbal tempest before it's all over.

An alliance of baseball and dog racing is "absolutely preposterous," said Ford C. Frick, who will take office as National League president next week.

"It is entirely at variance with the principles for which baseball has battled so strenuously," Frick continued. "I cannot speak for the board of directors, of course, but the sentiments I have heard expressed on all sides lead me to believe that the matter will be settled very definitely at the annual meetings next week. Organized baseball has outlawed players for gambling and it is ridiculous to conceive that baseball now could permit a sport founded on gambling to move into the same premises with it."

Fuchs, however, pointed out that under his present plans the Braves would play their home games in Fenway Park, home of the Boston Red Sox, mainly because it is unlikely a portable setup for dog racing could be erected in Braves Field.

After Fuchs had conferred with Frick via the telephone, the Braves president said:

"Regardless of what has been said, I do not expect to cause any dissension in next week's National League meeting. I am sure that the other directors will sanction every action of mine when I present them with the facts."

In the event that the Braves play their home games at Fenway Park, leaving Braves Field to the dog races, Gerald Nugent, president of the Phillies, said he believed the only question before the league then would be whether or not Fuchs could continue as president of the Braves.

English Would Limit Players' Activities

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Lawn Tennis Association of England yesterday adopted a resolution which, if approved by the international federation, would limit the outside activities of amateur players.

The association instructed its delegates to the next meeting of the international body to introduce a measure prohibiting amateurs from accepting money for appearing in moving pictures, permitting their name to be advertised as the author of any book or article unless the actual author or the giving of instructions by correspondence or in the press.

The latter clause hits Dorothy E. Round, Wimbledon champion, who gave a series of instructions last summer in a London paper. A resolution, which would prohibit amateurs from receiving remuneration for writing newspaper articles, was defeated by a close vote.

Sir Samuel Hoare, president of the association, said: "We cannot let it be supposed by anyone that there is any kind of hostility between the association and professional players."

To which the audience responded with a ringing, "Hear, Hear!"

British Sports Comment

Decline of British Amateur Soccer

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

DOMINATION of British Association football by the professional element and the consequent decline of the amateur game have been emphasized by the defeat of the celebrated Corinthians in the first round of the 1934-35 competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup. The Corinthians, once the greatest power in soccer, were drawn to oppose Watford, a professional side which operates in comparative obscurity in the Third Division of the English League. The professionals lost the services of a man soon after the start of the game; but they scored two early goals and retained this advantage to the end by coolness in defense and skillful covering of the gap caused by John Moran's absence.

The Corinthians were slow to settle down, but once they had done so, they gave as good as they took. Lack of cohesion forward and poor finishing in front of goal explain why they failed to score. They did far too much "ballooning" of the ball, and in the gentle art of heading they were completely outclassed. One looked in vain, too, for the individual brilliance in "dribbling" which used to be the distinguishing mark of Corinthian teams. The only links with old times were the heavy shoulder-charging of the amateurs and a determination which would have saved them from disgrace even if the score against them had been doubled.

Yes, it seems clear that the day of the amateur is done in big soccer. The professionals have so advanced the standard of their play that even the lesser teams among them are too good for the pick of the unpaid talent. Which is hardly surprising, perhaps, when one reflects that soccer has become very much a business and this is the predominating influence in the game these days.

The rise of professional soccer into a great public entertainment has involved the fall of the amateur game into the shadows. Soccer is disappearing from the schools and, as a consequence, its prestige has suffered at the universities, while the field of talent, generally, has been sadly reduced. Affairs in amateur soccer are modeled on the professional pattern, and this is hardly to be wondered at, since the game is governed almost entirely by representatives of the professional clubs. Amateurs outnumber professionals by many hundreds to one; but they are the chorus. The principals, in the limelight, are the "pros," whose high-kicks attract thousands upon thousands of spectators every Saturday.

It is the crowd which has made soccer what it is. In the early days of the game—in the '30's of the last century, that is to say—only amateurs were supposed to play, and the watchers of the game were not catered for. As the number of spectators increased, money began to flow into the clubs' coffers, success on the field became important and players acquired a box-office value. Sometimes the people who were most desired as players could not afford to turn out. Their financial difficulties were overcome by their finding a coin or two in their boots in the dressing room after the match. That was the dawn of professionalism. At first the new "evil" was combated strenuously by the legislators of the game and then it was embraced under stringent regulations. Now it is firmly in the saddle and the glories of amateur soccer belong to the past.

Eligibility of Five Minnesota Stars Still a Question

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 (AP)—The question of the eligibility of five Minnesota football stars—if it amounts to a question in the eyes of the Western Conference faculty committeemen—still remained to be decided today.

The question, expected to be the most important item of business to come before the powerful Big Ten group, was not even discussed at their opening session last night. They were scheduled to get together again today, and a decision might be forthcoming.

The members of the mighty squad from the North which romped through eight-straight games without defeat, who come under the freshmen competition rules are Stan Kostka, Bill Bevan, Art Clarkson, Vern Oech and George Svendsen. It was reported that Ohio State would attempt to salvage another year of competition for a star back, Jack Smith, who played only a few minutes of a single game during his sophomore year, but this case also failed to come up for consideration.

In addition to the faculty committee meeting today, the baseball coaches were expected to prepare their 1935 schedules. The track, swimming, golf and tennis coaches drafted their schedules yesterday.

For the first time since 1925, the annual outdoor track and field championships will be held at a college other than Northwestern. At their meeting yesterday, the athletic directors awarded the event to University of Michigan for May 24-25.

Other Conference meets awarded were: Swimming, March 16, at the University of Illinois; golf, May 20-21, at Northwestern University; tennis, May 23-24-25, at Northwestern, and wrestling, March 8-9, either at Chicago or Iowa.

Bingham Confers With George 'Potsy' Clark

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 (AP)—Harvard's search for a new head football coach today apparently was centered on George (Potsy) Clark, University of Illinois star quarterback, of pre-World War days, and now coach of the Detroit Lions of the National Professional Football League.

Clark and William J. Bingham, graduate manager of athletics at Harvard, conferred long last night, but refused to make any comment.

Although Clark, Coach Bob Zuppke's "smartest quarterback" appeared to be out in front for the job of succeeding Eddie Casey, there were numerous rumors afloat around the Big Ten meeting, with Noble Kizer of Purdue, and Ossie Solem of Iowa, mentioned as possibilities for the Harvard berth.

McLaughlin Starts In Another Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Edward G. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club, fresh from his victory in the national handicap squash tennis tournament, began play yesterday in the second important tournament of the season, the Princeton Club invitation tournament, in which he was runnerup last year, by defeating C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, in the remaining first-round match, 15—7, 15—11.

Three more stars joined the leaders in the third round of the tourney, as Frank R. Hanson Jr., Columbia University Club, seeded second, defeated J. S. Becker, Yale Club, 15—11, 17—14; Willard K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated Carl H. Donner of the home club, 18—15, 15—9; and L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, eliminated Charles J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—7.

The second round will be completed over the week-end. The summaries:

Princeton Club Invitation Squash Tennis Tournament — First Round

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, 15—7, 15—11.

Second Round

W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, 18—15, 15—9.
L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—7.
F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated J. S. Becker, Yale Club, 15—11, 17—14.

Studd Trophy

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Studd Trophy, awarded annually to the "champion sportsman" of the London Polytechnic, has this year been won by A. E. Pelling, an English "international" fencer. A. V. Reeve, who won the mile running championship of the Southern Counties last June, was the runner-up. The previous holder was G. T. Saunders, the English Amateur Athletic Association's 100-yards champion for 1933.

Kimbel Defeats the Champion

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—William A. Kimbel, former Columbia football star, playing for Racquet and Tennis Club, yesterday defeated the defending champion, C. O. Wellington, Harvard Club, in the semifinal round of the metropolitan squash racquets veterans' championship at Heights Casino. The score: 14—17, 12—15, 17—15, 15—7, 18—17. The other semifinal will be played over the week-end.

A Good Match Spoiled

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—England had 75 per cent of the play and scored three goals; Italy, with only 10 men on the field after the first five minutes, had 25 per cent and scored two. And that was the end of the great Anglo-Italian soccer debate conducted at the Arsenal Stadium here Nov. 14. The only previous encounter between the two countries ended in a draw, 1-1, at Rome May 13, 1933.

Mills on Illinois Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Douglas R. Mills, former all-round athlete at the University of Illinois, has been appointed to the staff of the Illinois athletic department, according to an announcement by George Huff, director of athletics. Mills will assist in coaching football and basketball and will also have instructional duties in the courses in physical education.

Bowdoin Lettermen Elect

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Dec. 8 (AP)—Bowdoin College lettermen yesterday elected Albert F. Putnam '36 of Houlton captain of the 1935 football team. A regular back for two years, Putnam was handicapped last fall by injuries and saw action only in the late games. Philip A. Christie '36 of Presque Isle was elected manager of the team.

Iowa State Elects Hayes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Ike Hayes '36, a guard and the smallest man on the squad during the last season, will captain the 1935 Iowa State College football team it is announced here. Hayes recently received his second varsity football letter.

Sand Elected Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Minn.—Arthur Sand '36 of Lake Mills, Iowa, recently was elected captain of the 1935 football team at St. Olaf College. Sand plays regular center on the varsity eleven.

Sporting Around the Hub

FIGHTING for clear title to the American Division leadership and primed to play their best hockey of the season, the Boston Bruins clash with Les Canadiens, colorful French-Canadian team, on Boston ice tonight, in a National League game which will occasion the Hub debut of Max Kaminsky as the Boston first-line center. Kaminsky, a former Ottawa and St. Louis pivot, reported in Boston yesterday, made an auspicious practice showing with the Bruins, and was immediately stationed by Manager Frank Patrick in the first line with Marty Barry and Dit Clapper, veteran Boston forwards. A year ago Kaminsky, making his big-league debut with Ottawa, fresh from the Niagara Falls (Ont.) amateur ranks, made 26 points playing less than two-thirds of the season with a tail-end team. He scored nine goals and, more important, passed for 17 goals. Two of the most attractive of the Canadiens' visiting players will be Nels Crutchfield and Jack McGill, who have made the jump into pro hockey direct from the McGill University ranks.

Frank Jerwa, Boston Cub center ice man, continues to set the pace in the race for individual scoring honors in the Canadian-American Hockey League with 13 goals and 3 assists. Harrington of Providence is in the runnerup position with 15 points. Rivers and Gaudreault of Providence hold third and fourth positions, respectively, with 14 and 13 points. Team scoring honors for the last week went to the Quebec Beavers who tallied 12 goals in defeating the Philadelphia Arrows twice at Quebec.

The Harvard varsity and freshman basketball teams will meet the Massachusetts Technology varsity and freshman teams at M. I. T. tonight. The freshman game will start at 7 o'clock and the varsity game at 8 o'clock. The Harvard varsity defeated Boston University 40 to 26 on Wednesday night, while tonight's game will be Tech's opener.

F. Stanton Deland Jr. '36 of Jamaica Plain will be the new varsity football manager at Harvard. He succeeds Francis H. Burr '35 of Needham.

The first official Massachusetts Golf Association tournament of 1935 is scheduled to be played on New Year's Day at the Wollaston Golf Club.

Northeastern University's basketball team opens its season against the powerful Brown University team at the Boston Y tonight. Coach Al McCoy will send in a new combination against the Bruins.

Massachusetts will be well represented by six professionals in the $12,500 Miami Biltmore open golf tournament in Florida today. The Bay State golfers include Roland Hancock of Unicorn, Jerry Gianferante of Minute Man, George Astor of Island Club, Haverhill; Fred Saunders of the Old Lyme Club, Worcester; John Shlukonis of Andover, and Benny Toski of Northampton. Sam Byrd of the New York Yankees is one of the entrants.

Frenchy Jackson of New Bedford defeated Johnny Mills of Medford, 125-117 last night in the twenty-first match of the New England pocket billiards tournament being conducted in Epworth Hall, Jackson had the high run of the game and tournament with 53 points.

Frank Taberski, seven times world champion at pocket billiards, defeated Robert Baldwin, 100-25, last night in an exhibition match at the South Station Alleys. Taberski ran up an unfinished string of 45 points for the high run.

Poe Cup Awarded to Kadlic

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—The John Prentiss Poe Cup, Princeton University's highest football award, has been presented to John P. Kadlic '35 of Bellaire, Ohio, varsity quarterback on the Tiger eleven for the last three seasons. The cup was presented to Kadlic by Neilson Poe '97, fourth of the famous Poe brothers. It is awarded annually to the letterman who has shown himself outstanding in loyalty, courage, modesty, perseverance and good sportsmanship.

Sea Gulls Tie Orioles

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 8 (AP)—The Atlantic City Sea Gulls and the Baltimore Orioles battled to a 4-to-4 deadlock last night before about 4500 spectators at the Municipal Auditorium. Not even an overtime 10-minute period could break the tie brought about when Herbie Foster knotted the figures with a goal culminating a spectacular dash during the waning minutes of the third period. The game was an Eastern League clash.

Thomas Given New Contract

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 8 (AP)—Frank Thomas, coach of the University of Alabama Crimson Tide, has signed a new five-year contract as football coach, it was announced last night at an alumni banquet. The contract will terminate in 1939 and supersedes Thomas's present three-year contract, which would expire with the close of the 1935 season.

Eagles Acquire Heximer

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8 (AP)—The acquisition of Obs Heximer, winger, from the Boston Cubs was announced yesterday by Coach Frank Carroll of the New Haven Eagles of the Canadian-American Hockey League. Heximer is expected to report here tomorrow in time for the battle with the Philadelphia Arrows.

Championships Centralized

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The English Amateur Swimming Association has decided that the majority of its national championship events in 1935 shall be held at the South Shore Bathing Pool, Blackpool, on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, July 13, 14 and 15. This arrangement contrasts with the usual procedure of deciding the various events in different parts of the country. Under the former system, a club or district association which intended to promote a swimming gala and wanted to draw crowds would ask the A. S. A. to permit the staging of a championship. Thus the national championships for men and women were held separately in various places, a plan which suited the clubs quite well but meant a great deal of expense in traveling to swimmers with championship aspirations.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	5	3	4	34	29	13
Providence	5	2	1	25	19	12
Quebec	6	0	3	36	28	12
Philadelphia	4	1	6	20	34	9
New Haven	3	0	7	26	33	6

Results Dec. 6
Boston 4, New Haven 3.
Quebec 4, Philadelphia 2.

Track Coaches Meet Dec. 27

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—The 1934 convention of the Association of College Track Coaches of America, will be held in this city, Dec. 27, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, according to an announcement made here today, by Harold Anson Bruce, chairman of the convention committee.

Yale Defeats Vassar

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 8 (AP)—Yale's field hockey team yesterday chalked up a point in favor of the stronger sex by defeating Vassar, 3 to 0, here. The girls gave Yale little trouble. They never seriously threatened to score. The game is an annual affair.

Penn to Open at Princeton

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania and Princeton University will meet in a football game at Princeton on Oct. 5, next year, which will be the opening game of the season for both teams.

Yachting Club Challenges

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Challenges for the One-Ton Cup and the Scandinavian Gold Cup, both six-meter class trophies, have been sent to the Royal Norwegian Yacht Club in Oslo, Norway, it was announced by Clifford D. Mallory, president of the North American Yacht Racing Union. The dates for these events have not been made public. The Gothenburg (Sweden) Royal Yacht Club has sent word that races will be held for International Rule Class yachts, six meters to 12 meters, inclusive, as part of the seventy-fifth year jubilee in July, 1935.

Patrone at Roanoke

SALEM, Va., Dec. 8 (AP)—Charles Patrone '36 of Hyde Park, Mass., yesterday was elected captain of the Roanoke College football team for 1935. Patrone is a three-letter man, having received monograms in boxing and baseball as well as football. He was recognized as one of the outstanding quarterbacks in the State last year, but played only a part of this season because of a mishap.

Seidel Leads Gophers

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—Glenn E. Seidel '36 of Minneapolis, quarterback, was recently elected captain of the 1935 University of Minnesota football team. William A. Bevan '36 was chosen alternate captain. Letters were given to 32 of the Gophers, winners of the Big Ten Conference championship.

Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Teacher Finds Point of Contact

And Wins Pupils' Confidence and Co-operation in 'Difficult' School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYONE knew the Hillsdale school was the most difficult school in which to teach in the whole city. Teachers who had tried it, and failed, knew it. Principals who had given of their best efforts to help the puzzled teacher knew it seemed a hopeless task; and the school superintendent of this American city groaned when he heard again the complaints that came in repeatedly from that particular school.

It wasn't that the new teacher, Miss Brewster, did not sense that her new job was to be a hard one when she accepted the position to teach the higher room in that school. This particular room was the one where most of the trouble arose and spread to the other rooms.

Known as the Melting Pot

To begin with, it was known as the melting pot school, only things never seemed to melt down into a smooth whole. Children of one nationality were continually displaying antagonism to children of al. other nationalities.

"There is always some point of contact through which to win the cooperation of children," averred Miss Brewster with a courage she strongly felt. "I like a problem to work out and here I have one. Let's hope I can solve it to the good of all in the school."

It was when she decided to confide in them one day that the beginning of her phenomenal success with this particular school started. She told them of the melting pot idea of the whole country; she reviewed the beginnings of those United States where they now lived. She had children of different nationalities tell where their people had come from and let them tell the stories their parents had told to them of their fatherlands. She put the question up to them to see if there in that school building they could not show the world that it was possible to achieve a perfect blending of all nationalities in a land where freedom of thought and freedom of action were established to further happiness in home and community relations.

Eliminating Playground Friction

To obviate the trouble that had constantly occurred on the playground, the teacher began to ask children from differing homes to learn some special game or play that their parents had played in their homeland. These games were tried out on the school ground. She had displays of the many interesting things that even the humblest of these homes could produce. She interested some of the craftsmen and women to present exhibitions of their handicraft to the boys and girls. She started citizenship classes to teach these children of foreign-born parents the principles of American foundations. Some of the older children were drilled in simple terms so they could hold classes among their parents at home. The school heard songs of all nations when musical parents or sisters or brothers would sing them. Then the whole school would lift its voice in the national anthem of the land their parents had chosen as their new home.

At parent-teacher association meetings some of the more ambitious mothers and fathers spoke about why they had come here; what they hoped of this land for their children, and what was their difficulty in making progress. In short, this knowing teacher linked the everyday life of the school with the everyday problems in the homes of the locality.

It was soon noticeable that when Hans knew that Ikey came from a land that had sent many learned men to the United States to add to its progress, he held more respect for the child whom he had often thoughtlessly teased just because he seemed different from himself. And the native-born American girl, who had somehow failed to realize that the little Italian girl was now an American, too, came to like and respect her foreign-born playmate when she learned that the Italian mother could cook a delicious dish which the home economics class was to prepare from the proud Italian mother's own recipe.

One country after another was studied with the help of talks from neighborhood people, who had originally come from the land. Great men were held up as examples of each nation's contribution to learning and art, while pictures of foreign lands were viewed through moving-picture cameras. Thus a love of the world was fostered in the receptive hearts of these children.

A new spirit began to pervade the whole school. Playground trouble ceased to a large extent, and a valuable knowledge of arts and crafts and customs was made the children's own. In making an effort to understand each other and to learn from each other what different lands had to offer, they found friendship possible and pleasant.

Today complaints come in so seldom from this school that the superintendent of schools sometimes forgets its turbulent past. When he visits it and sees the harmony, the spirit of coöperation and the loyalty of all the children to the flag of their common nation, he knows that one brave teacher has succeeded in welding her diverse pupils into a happy whole, a group that will stand for law and order and whose members find help and inspiration in one another. The school is now proud to be called the melting pot school because its students realize that they have truly merged in one common purpose.

M. C. R.

Little Red School House, Inc.

Where Progressive Methods Meet Special Problems

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

HOW a modification of public school methods along the lines of progressive education would result in fewer failures of pupils to earn promotion each year is being proved in the practice of the Little Red School House, Inc. This institution, now in its third year of independent operation, occupies a four-story structure at 196 Bleeker Street, loaned by the First Presbyterian Church of New York City.

A tuition charge of $125 a year is made, yet the school is set apart from the usual private progressive education institution in that it aims to exemplify its program under conditions comparable to those that obtain in public schools. The Little Red School House has 250 pupils in eight classes, seven of which take the children from ages 5 to 12, with failure to win promotion almost unknown.

There is one class for children who present problems, either academic or otherwise, in adjustment to school and to life. Work in this class has been so successful that pupils whom other schools have been unable to adjust have been invited here.

There are as many as 36 pupils in some of the classes, proving that progressive education methods may be used in groups near to the size of those taught in public schools. Yet there is no failure to give the individual child the expressive development that is characteristic of progressive education.

Outgrowth of Public School Work

The institution has a charter from the State of New York as a demonstration school. It is the outgrowth of the educational experiment conducted for 11 years in the public schools by the Public Education Association. The aim is to contribute to the solution of problems of public education.

"Large classes, a small budget and a democratic group of children are retained as the essential features of a public school situation," according to information given out by the office of the director, Miss Elisabeth Irwin. "Complicated administrative problems have been dispensed with, because of the moderate size of the unit. For the first three years the curriculum is based largely upon a study of environment by means of weekly trips. In later years first-hand observation is supplemented by the use of museums, libraries and other source material.

"Formal academic work is not introduced until the second year. During the first year the children become familiar, through use, with concrete numbers. Emphasis is placed on language as a form of expression preliminary to the learning of the technique of reading.

"Academic subjects are taught with all possible efficiency. The children at all times are expected to reach grade standards, and reach or excel age norms in standardized achievement tests. Music and rhythms, painting, modeling and dramatics play a large part in the curriculum for the children of all ages.

"Reports are made to parents by means of interviews with the teacher, visiting teacher, or director of the school each term. There are no marks or awards. The standard of work is maintained as far as possible through stimulating the children's interest in the doing and the product of work, rather than by means of rivalry or competition. The June camp is an essential part of the school year and all the children are expected to go."

The walls throughout the building are nearly covered by murals done by the children in pursuit of their own projects. From the earliest class they engage in arts and crafts for an hour a day. The spacious roof of the building and two near-by playgrounds offer opportunity for several daily periods of outdoor play and study in addition to the weekly study trips, some of which occupy a full day.

History Visualized

In their study of history the pupils sometimes visualize their impressions in the form of sequences of drawings, such as those seen by one visitor depicting the gold rush days in California and the acquisition by the United States of the Louisiana territory.

The class that has to do with the problems of adjustment is given special opportunities and responsibilities in connection with the choosing and buying of material for the mid-day lunch that is prepared at the school. Participation in the life around them is one of the most useful means to bring these children into a quieter and more helpful understanding of the life of the home and the school. Often, it has been found, the school has much to bring to the parents of the unadjusted children, to the end that a better understanding is reached, and a closer approach to a harmonious relationship.

In none of the classes visited was there any indication of self-consciousness among the children. With some 2000 persons visiting the school yearly, the presence of a stranger in the room has no visible effect on the pupils. For one thing, they are so obviously absorbed in what they are doing that there is none of that separation of attention from the class subject that is all too evident in many public school classrooms when outsiders are present.

E. C. S.

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The Christian Science Monitor

This book is on sale in all bookshops. $2.50

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Made From Wallpaper

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Children can make many bright things from a wallpaper sample book which may be obtained free at a wallpaper store. This paper makes novel decorations for a party in the way of rows of Japanese lanterns, which the children early learn to make in school. A variety of sizes adds to the charm.

The borders are ideal for "crowns" for gayly-bedecked "royalty" on rainy days, and they can also be cut into small strips for chains. The bright patterns are lovely for toy furniture, paper-doll dresses, or animal silhouettes pasted on a dark background and framed for the nursery. Pretty covers for scrapbooks or special school notebooks can be made by pasting the wallpaper on the size cardboard desired for the book cover.

Baskets made from wallpaper will delight the children, too. Cardboard patterns may be cut any shape and size, traced on the bright paper, and pasted together. Clever little baskets can be made from large animal patterns, cut double, pasted together around the edge only, and suspended from a bright handle.

In working with wallpaper, always beware of too vigorous creasing, as most of it is brittle and cracks easily.

© Pennington. Courtesy Elinor D. Gregg

Navajo Mother and Child

Indian Women With Their Babes on Cradle Boards Are Among Those Welcomed at the Day Community Schools.

Indorsing a Check

You and the Law Series—41

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

INDORSING is "the act of writing on the back of a check or bill," etc. The person writing his name is called the "indorser," and the person to whom he indorses it is known as the "indorsee."

There are many different ways in which a check may be indorsed, and each with a different effect. A few of the most usual ones are given below.

A check indorsed in the manner shown in the first illustration is said to be indorsed "in blank." It resembles a check made payable "to bearer," in that it can now be transferred simply by delivery without further indorsements.

The second is known as a "special indorsement" and requires the signature of the indorsee (in this case Frank Archer) before it can be transferred (or negotiated) further.

The third and fourth indorsements restrict the use of the check and are therefore called "restrictive." The first of these makes the bank the agent of the indorser and confers on it the right to receive payment of the check and to hold the money so received in trust for the indorser. The second, as its wording implies, prohibits further negotiation, or transfer, of the check. It must now be deposited to the account of the indorser.

The fifth is a qualified indorsement. It limits the liability of the indorser so that he is not responsible if the check is not good. He may, however, have difficulty in persuading anyone to take it, since the person who receives a check usually expects the person giving it to him to pay it, if the maker fails to honor it when he should.

The law governing these and other matters concerning negotiable instruments is known as the Negotiable Instruments Law. It is practically uniform throughout the United States, having been adopted with some slight modification by all of the states and most of the territories.

Indorsing a Check

1 *Martin Condon*

2 *Pay to the order of Frank Archer Martin Condon*

3 *Pay to the First National Bank or order for collection Martin Condon*

4 *For Deposit Only Martin Condon*

5 *Without Recourse Martin Condon*

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SEE *Also* Tuesday's PROGRESS IN EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS

Community Day Schools for Navajos

New Teaching Centers Described by Education Head of Indian Service

By Ta-de-Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

DAY community schools or centers are a new development in Indian education. "We are now working out this type of school and it seems almost ideal in meeting the needs of both children and adults," was the statement of Dr. W. Carson Ryan, director of education, Indian Service, in a recent interview granted The Christian Science Monitor. "The reason the Indian boarding schools persisted so long in the past as the chief form of Indian education was that the local day schools were grossly neglected," Dr. Ryan said.

Dr. Ryan is enthusiastic about these day community schools or centers for the Indians. In the directions given to the architects who are planning the schools that are made possible this year by the Public Works Allotment, an attempt is made to state what it is hoped these new day schools will be:

"First they are to be community schools of the activity type for the use of all members of the community, adults as well as children," Dr. Ryan explains, "and the buildings should be adapted to local needs, rather than conform to any conventional school plans. The simplest possible construction should be used with local materials and Indian labor, not only for the usual reason inherent in this Public Works Program, but as part of the participation in school and community work.

Varied Programs

"Second, even the smallest schools are planned for a varied program. They are to be 'one-teacher' rather than one-room schools—that is, there is in addition to the main 'classroom,' space for workshop, library, school lunch, washing (frequently for community washing and laundering as well as for children's use) and other needs that will develop for both pupils and community.

"Third, in schools larger than 'one-teacher' schools there is abundant space for shop work, crafts, science, agriculture, music, home economics, library, play and assembly facilities and such other school and community activities as are indicated in the detailed set-up for each school. A general meeting place is to be assured regardless of the size of the school."

Dr. Ryan is determined that these day community schools will be a second home to the Navajos, where they will want to come, Navajos of all ages. And they will come—not because material things will be given them, as formerly doled out at the Agencies—but because they can come here and discuss freely their daily problems with understanding supervisors, who must first and foremost be in sympathetic accord with Indians in general and the Navajos in particular.

With workers in the Navajo field who have looked into the economic needs of these Indians and passed in their reports, Dr. Ryan has come to the conclusion that these day community schools, which are not confined to a school program as generally understood, can be directed from the central Navajo office and can include all the Government and Indian activities going on in each community.

Appropriate to Indian Life

The teaching in these schools is to be what is most appropriate for the Navajo in his daily life or what is liable to become so in the near future. No attempts will be made to turn the Navajo into a white man. Instead, it is the aim simply to improve his condition as he asks for such improvement and not force upon him a ready-made white civilization, which would not be of any service to him as yet in his present way of living. As one prominent Navajo remarked: "My people are gradually assimilating what appeals to them in the life of the whites."

One important thing that the day community schools are expected to accomplish, according to Dr. Ryan, is to bring about an adjustment between the so-called "blanket" Indians and the Navajos just returned from the boarding schools. These young Navajos are most difficult to cope with as they have been taught to look down on all things pertaining to Navajo life, customs and cultural arts. Moreover the young Navajo girls often return to the reservation clad in silk stockings and frivolous clothing quite inappropriate to a life on the desert where the cactus will cause a run in a stocking in a much shorter time than it took to earn the money to buy a pair.

Yet these returned students, both boys and girls, are often brilliant young people, yearning for group activities and Dr. Ryan plans to have them organize ball teams and games which will be an outlet for pent-up enthusiasm and will attract the Navajos to the day community schools where such activities will take place.

As for the studies the Navajos will pursue, the returned students will be given the opportunity to study anything they wish, except rug weaving—superfluous since a Navajo girl can receive adequate instruction in weaving in the hogan of any relative. The regular day school pupils will take up the usual courses offered in any school, with an opportunity to go on to one of the two near-by state universities if such is the desire.

An Interesting Group

An interesting group will be the old "pupils," the women who will increase their visits as time goes on and they want to find out more concerning home economics, and the men who will come there at first for practical instruction in soil erosion and stock raising. As instruction is given them to read and write in the Navajo language, Dr. Ryan feels certain that before many weeks have gone by these "pupils" will want to learn how to say the same thing in English. When both groups are bi-linguists, the "blanket" Indians and the returned students, with the resulting interchange of ideas, much of the misunderstanding that has existed between these two groups of Indians, will be cleared away.

With no age omitted, for mothers with babes on their backs or on their cradle boards may come for advice, Dr. Ryan feels sure that these day community schools will do much to unite the scattered and isolated Indians on the Navajo Reservation. Thus the old men will realize that the young students have brought back much that is beneficial for their people, while the young Navajos will honor the sterling qualities of the "blanket" Indians, their poise, dignity and the practical knowledge acquired by their life in remote desert hogans, surrounded by acres of pasturage for flocks of sheep and goats.

The Parent

Letting Children Speak for Themselves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Indiana

Dear Friends:

Thank you all for the many loving thoughts and helpful ideas which we are trying out on our two young sons. They are now 9½ and 11 years young and while very active and lively are also at times very quiet in the presence of strange grownups. I have found that I have been speaking for them too much and when they are asked questions they hold back and apparently expect me to answer for them. So now I am trying to keep still and let them do their own talking—this helps them far more than having mother or daddy do their thinking and we have been surprised at some of the quick responses.

On a recent motor trip the game of "I See It" was played for miles and miles and then the boys invented a new pastime. The towns we were passing through gave their populations on signs at the city limits. We would not look at these when entering town, village or city, but in driving through we would size it up and guess what the population might be. Then on leaving we looked back to see how near the correct number each one was. At first the guesses were "not so good," but becoming more alert we considered the number of houses, the distance from the edge of town to the center and the size of the business district—then the results were a little better.

What do you parents do to encourage promptness in going to bed on school nights? I have tried allowing 15 minutes for undressing after which there was a short story. When the time was wasted and they were late there was no story and the offender started to bed the next night as many minutes earlier as he was tardy the night before. But this seems to emphasize the penalty more than the reward.

What an interesting time we are having in this growing-up game!

(Mrs.) D. L. G.

press my gratitude by sending a letter.

I have realized in my experience many things. My little girl seemed to express some things I knew would be a hindrance as she grew older. With much patience, perseverance, and alertness (although about my work), when she first started to play with other children, I watched closely and corrected where needed.

So often we are tempted to feel we are either too busy or have corrected so many times that we will let it go just once. But this is very unfair to the child, who then does not know just what he should or should not do. Also, in correcting a child we should be very sure we are not just having our own way, and we must be kind in pointing the better way.

Then, too, I would not allow any quarreling in her play. The instant I heard it I would say, "Mother does not want any quarreling," with the result it never became a part of her experience. I feel I have been well rewarded for the patience, trouble and time it has taken.

Now in school her teachers say many nice things about her ability to play with other children. My neighbors have said she is well-behaved and obedient and have thought it unusual in an only child.

(Mrs.) E. J.

Consistency in Correcting a Child

Washington

Dear Friends:

I have had so much help from the Parent Column I should like to ex-

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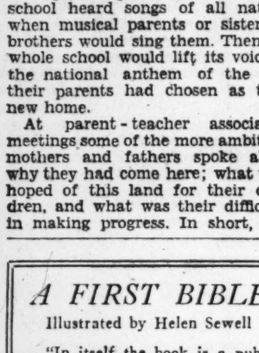
See *Also*

Tuesday's Progress in Education Page for advertising of schools.

A PRACTICAL GIFT *for this* CHRISTMAS



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Listed Stock Quotations

Security Prices Moderately Reactionary in New York Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Price Movement Reactionary In Short Session

Changes Somewhat Mixed as Some Gains Are Shown by Specialties

By Forrest Price

Stock market price changes were mixed.

Most issues were on the down side. Irregularly reactionary describes the two-hour session.

Volume of business amounted to about 450,000 shares.

The preferred issues and inconspicuous specialties received most attention.

The standard issues stood pat.

Shares on the losing side included Gotham Silk Hosiery, off 6¼ points to a new low. Allied Chemical lost 2½. Minnesota Moline preferred 2. Union Pacific 1⅞, and quite a group declining a point or so.

On the up side of the market Hahn Department Store preferred topped the list with a gain of 3½ to a new high for the year. Hat Corporation had a gain of 3, also a new high.

Other gainers were U. S. Smelting, Burns Bros. preferred, U. S. Rubber first preferred, Yale & Towne, Evans Products, Wilson preferred and U. S. Rubber first preferred.

Fractional gains sent Union Tank Car and Armour of Delaware to new highs.

In the bond department trading was somewhat apathetic. Price changes were rather mixed, as in the stock market, and of small importance in most groups. German Government 5½s were a weak feature.

Various bullish reports sent grain prices upward today in the early trading. Later a sudden break in corn prices sent all gains downward. It was largely a professional traders' market. Cotton was quiet and steady.

Doubting Thomases take notice! If there are any unregenerated pessimists who still think there has been no business improvement to speak of, it would be a good thing if they were to examine statistics of trade movements.

Particular attention should be paid to steel production and electric power output—very reliable barometers of business. And, judging by these indexes, a decided improvement is under way.

An important sideline is automobile production. People don't usually buy automobiles when financially hard pressed. It is interesting to note that the November sales of General Motors Corporation, just announced, totaled 62,752 cars to consumers, compared with 35,417 for November last year. And sales to dealers last month were 39,048, compared with only 3483 for November last year.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—The stock market dipped rather listlessly today under moderate weekend profit-taking by traders who decided to take a chance on getting back in at lower prices.

There were scattered firm spots, however, and extreme pressure against any particular group was lacking. The close was easy.

Wall Street was mildly moderately bullish, but news incentives for a resumption of the advance were scarce. Trade reviews were optimistic, and the outlook for further recovery in industry seemed to be fairly bright. At the same time it was noted that a number of stocks have got up into territory where they may be more or less vulnerable. Selectivity continued the order of the day.

Some Advances

Shares of Radio preferred B, International Business Machines and Wilson & Co. preferred got up fractions to around 2 points to new tops for the year. U. S. Rubber and Loew's improved. Trico Products lost 2.

Union Pacific yielded, and Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania and Southern Pacific sagged. The rails apparently were still under the influence of yesterday's car loadings report which disclosed a contraseasonal decline for the previous week.

Allied Chemical and Armour of Illinois preferred (new) were off 2 each, and others, down fractionally to a point or so, included U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Johns-Manville, National Distillers, Case, Montgomery Ward, American Smelting, Howe Sound, Western Union, Public Service of New Jersey and American Sugar Refining.

Bond Trading Perfunctory

Trading in the bond market during the short session today was of a perfunctory character, and values had no definite trend. This was true of all the domestic groups, with small declines overbalancing the gains. In contrast to the active investment interest in United States Governments during the first half of the week, the market today was decidedly listless. Treasury issues were virtually unchanged. Home Owners Loan 2¾s and 3s slipped off 4-32s of a point to 95.28 and 98.28 respectively. Federal Farm Mortgage also eased a little.

Bethlehem Steel 5s and National Dairy Products 5¼s sold a bit higher, the former at 107½ and the latter at 102¾. Slight improvement occurred in Postal Telegraph 5s, which appeared at 45¼; Southern Railway 4s at 57⅞, and Pennsylvania General 4½s at 104¼.

Holders accepted fractionally lower prices for loans of Armour & Co., Santa Fe, Columbia Gas & Electric, Detroit Edison, Great Northern, Erie, New York Central, Texas Corp., and Western Union.

The foreign division had a mixed tone, and trading was light. German Government 5½s dropped back 1¼ to 28⅝, and Poland 7s yielded ¾. Most other European issues were steady.

Winn & Lovett Sales

Winn & Lovett Grocery Company reports sales for the four weeks ended Nov. 24 of $376,435, as compared with $353,388 for the corresponding period of 1933, an increase of 3.59 per cent.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 8	Last Dec. 7
111	89	7	Abraham & S pf	200	109	109	109	109
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	400	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
11⅝	6¾	..	Addressograph	1100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
113	91¾	3½	Air Reduction	400	112	111⅝	111⅞	112¼
3⅝	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	100	1½	1½	1½	
23⅛	18⅝	.60g	Alaska-Juneau	3500	18⅝	18	18	18¾
5¼	1½	..	Alleghany Corp	800	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	400	135	134½	134½	137
7¾	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	100	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	100	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	400	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅝
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	48
13½	6½	..	Am Crystal Sugar	400	7¾	7½	7½	8
72⅞	46½	..	Am Crystal Sug pf	30	52¾	52	52¾	53
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	24¾
107¾	90¼	4½	Am Can	800	107½	106½	106½	107
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½
12¼	4½	..	Am Chain	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
40	19	..	Am Chain pf	200	33	33	33	34
70½	48¼	3½	Am Chicle	100	70¼	70¼	70¼	70
6½	2⅛	..	Am Colortype	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
62½	20⅞	..	Am Com Alcohol	300	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	33½
13⅜	4½	..	Am & For Pow	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
30	11⅜	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	14	14	14	14½
25	11	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
17½	6⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
23⅜	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	700	14¼	13½	13½	13½
10	3¼	..	Am Ice	300	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
10	3¼	..	Am La Fr pf	20	4	4	4	
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18½
74⅜	35½	..	Am Loco pf	100	46	46	46	47
10	4½	..	Am Mach & Met	200	7	7	7	7
27⅜	13¼	..	Am Metal	200	16	15½	15½	16⅛
12¼	3½	..	Am Power & Lt	400	4	3⅞	4	4
26¼	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	200	10¼	10⅛	10¼	11¼
29¼	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	2100	13¼	13⅛	13⅜	15⅛
28¼	13⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	1000	20¾	19⅞	20⅜	20⅝
2⅜	⅜	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	21	20½	20½	
51½	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2400	37⅞	37	37⅜	37⅝
125	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	300	119¼	119	119	117½
104	71¼	7	Am Sm&Ref 5% pf	100	103⅛	103½	103½	104
72	46	2	Am SugarRef	500	67½	66⅝	66⅝	68
125¼	100⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	800	109	109	109	109
13	3	h	Am Type Fndrs	100	4½	4½	4½	
28⅜	7⅜	h	Am Type F pf	70	13½	13½	13½	13⅝
27⅝	12¾	1	Am Wat Wks & E	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
83¾	36	..	Am Woolen pf	200	39¾	39	39	40
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
17¾	10	..	Amaconda Cop	8200	12	11⅝	11½	12
24¾	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	300	18⅜	18⅜	18½	18⅜
39⅞	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	200	38½	38⅜	38⅜	38⅝
117	110	7⅞	Armour del pf	40	117	116½	117	
10⅛	7⅝	7	Armour Del pf	300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill A	8400	5⅜	5½	5¾	5¾
7⅛	4⅝	..	Armour Ill pr pf	300	69	66½	66½	69⅛
8⅝	3	..	Arnold Constable	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	11½	11½	11½	12
73¾	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	900	55¼	54¼	54⅜	55¼
90	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	100	88¼	88¼	88¼	88⅜
54½	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	800	35¼	34¾	35	35¼
38¾	21½	1	Atl Refining	600	25	24¾	24⅞	25
16¼	5½	..	Atlas Tack	400	8¼	8	8	8
57⅝	16½	2½	Auburn Auto	300	26½	26	26	26⅜
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	500	14½	14¼	14½	
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	30500	6	5⅝	5⅞	5¾
			—B—					
16	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	1600	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
64¾	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	21	21	21	21
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1600	15	14⅜	15	15⅜
102⅞	85½	6½	Bamberger pf	30	100¾	100½	100½	101
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	30	35	35	35	35½
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	400	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜
22⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	2400	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	16½
19⅛	12¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	200	16½	16½	16½	16⅜
40	26	1½	Best & Co	500	37½	37	37	38¼
49½	24⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	1400	30¾	30⅛	30¾	30⅝
82	54⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	300	67	67	67	67
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	450	24⅞	24	24½	24½
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	400	10	9½	9½	10⅛
11¼	6¾	..	Boeing Airplane	1100	10½	10¼	10½	10⅛
65¾	44¼	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	58½	58¼	58½	59¼
28⅛	19⅞	1.60f	Borden	400	24½	24½	24½	24⅜
29⅜	16½	1f	Borg Warner	2500	28¼	28⅛	28⅜	28⅝
25½	12	1f	Briggs Mfg	4800	25¼	24⅞	25	
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	5200	42¾	42¼	42¾	42½
97	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	95¼	95	95	95½
80½	50	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	51	51	51	51¼
61	45	3	Brown Shoe	100	58¼	53¾	58¾	
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	61	61	67	
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	900	5⅜	5¼	5⅝	5¼
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	31	31	31	30½
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	100	12½	12¼	12½	12½
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	1980	10¼	9	10	8⅜
19⅜	10½	.40f	Burroughs Add	600	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15⅜
3⅞	¾	..	h Bush Terminal	800	1¾	1¼	1¾	1¼
4¾	1⅜	..	Butterick	200	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	600	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛
			—C—					
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z & L	1400	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	9½	9½	9½	9¾
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	400	16½	16¼	16¼	17
18¼	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	800	12⅛	12	12	12
38¼	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	37¼	37½	37½	37½
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	1200	54¾	54⅛	54¼	54½
35¼	23	1f	Caterpillar Trac	800	33⅛	32⅞	33	33¼
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	2100	30	29¾	29⅝	29⅞
5⅞	1⅛	.. h	Celotex Co	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
22⅝	3	..	Celotex Co pf	410	17½	16½	17¼	16½
32⅛	18¾	1½	Central Aguirre	600	23¼	23	23⅛	23
12⅜	5½	..	Century Ribbon	100	11	11	11	11⅛
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	1700	41⅞	41⅜	41½	42⅜
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1500	44⅞	44½	44⅜	44⅜
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2400	44¾	44	44¾	44½
8	1⅝	.. h	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	700	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	16¼	16	16	16⅛
9⅞	3¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	21½	21½	21½	22
8	2	h	Chi RI&P 6%	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	600	29	28½	28½	28¾
11⅜	3¾	..	Childs Company	100	7	6¾	7	6⅞
60¾	29¼	1f	Chrysler	6800	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	39⅞
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	21¼
88	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	90	90	90	90
2⅞	½	..	City Stores	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
45	24⅝	1	Cluett Peabody	200	28½	28½	28½	
18½	9⅝	.50f	Colgate-Palm-P	600	17⅛	17	17	16⅞
102½	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	160	101	101	101	101
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	400	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14½
8¾	3⅜	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	700	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
32	10½	h	Colo F&I pf	10	21½	21½	21½	22
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	1400	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
41⅜	21½	1f	Columbia Pic stc	900	39¾	39¼	39½	39½
77¼	58	3.40f	Columbian Carb	600	73⅜	72⅜	73	73¾
39½	18⅝	2	Comm Credit	2300	39	38⅝	38⅜	38⅞
51⅞	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	52¼	52¼	52¼	52
61	35¾	2f	Comm Inv Tr	1400	59	58¼	58½	60
36¾	15⅜	.60	Comm Solvents	2200	22¼	22	22¼	22¼
3¾	1	..	Comwith & So	2100	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
52¾	21½	6	Comwith & S 6pf	400	34¾	33¾	33¾	
35⅜	22	1.60f	Congoleum Nairn	400	33¼	33¼	33¼	33
5¾	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
19⅝	10⅜	2g	Consol Film I pf	900	18½	18½	18½	18¼
47⅜	21¼	2	Consol Gas	3200	23¼	23	23	23⅛
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14¼	7½	.42b	Consol Oil	2800	8	8	8	8
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	500	¾	¾	¾	¾
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
2¾	1	..	Conti Baking B	300	1	1	1	1
64½	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	400	62	61¼	61¼	62
11¾	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7¾
36¼	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	800	32½	35¼	35¼	35½
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	900	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18¾
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	10	45	45	45	45½
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	500	66⅜	66⅛	66⅝	66½
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty	400	6¼	6	6⅛	6
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	200	35	35	35	34⅞
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	600	24⅞	24½	24¾	25
6⅝	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
3½	1½	..	Cuba	20	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
52⅝	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	46	46	46	47½
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	900	23	22½	22½	23
95	43½	6g	Curtis Pub pf	800	95⅜	94	94	95
9¼	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	2800	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
12¼	5¼	..	Curtis-Wright A	3500	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	9⅞
			—D—					
34⅛	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	27002	4⅝	24⅜	24½	24⅝
18⅜	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	400	18½	18	18	18½
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	900	42¼	41½	42¼	41½
3¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1400	19⅝	18¾	19	19
55⅛	29	1½	Devoe & Ray A	100	52	52	52	61½
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	400	25½	25½	25½	25⅞
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	900	38⅜	37¼	37½	38⅜
23⅜	13¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	600	12	12	12	12
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	1800	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	23¼
20	8¼	1½b	Dresser A	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	
103⅞	80	2.60f	du Pont de Nem	1000	98¾	98⅛	98½	98⅜
			—E—					
116½	79	4f	Eastman Kodak	400	112	111⅞	112	112¼
147	130	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	143	143	143	
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	500	18	17⅞	18	1⅛a
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	800	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	27½
110	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	103½	103½	103½	
19⅜	2⅞	..	Elec Pow & Lt	400	3¼	3	3	3⅛
19⅜	6	..	El Pw 6% pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	8
52	34	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	200	47	46¾	47	46⅛
3¾	1	.. h	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
63	45	3	Endicott Johnson	200	54	54	54	54¼
23⅛	10⅛	..	Engineers P S pf	100	15½	15½	15½	16¼
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	17	17	17	17
10⅜	5	..	Equitable Off Bld	200	5	5	5	5
14⅜	7	.80	Eureka Vacuum	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅝
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1500	21¼	20	21¼	19⅞
10½	3	..	Exchange Buffet	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	
			—F—					
12½	3¾	..	Fairbanks pf	60	6⅝	6⅛	6⅞	
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	16	16	16	16⅛
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
8¾	2⅞	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
4	1	..	Fed Water Serv	200	1	1	1	1⅛
31	20	.60f	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	22	22	22	22½
35⅞	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	35¼	34⅞	35¼	35
25¼	13⅛	.40	Firestone T&R	100	17⅛	17¼	17½	
87¼	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	200	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
61¾	54⅛	2½	First Nat Stores	100	62	62	62	62
25	15	..	Florsheim Shoe A	100	25	25	25	
17⅜	2	h	Follansbee B	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	100	9	9	9	9¼
27½	17½	.50b	Fourth Nat Inv	100	25½	25½	25½	26
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	200	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
65	20	..	Franklin Sim pf	10	40	40	40	41
50⅜	21½	2	Freeport Texas	600	27¼	27	27	27
			—G—					
20	8½	..	Gamewell	40	10	10	10	10
11½	5⅝	..	GenAm Inv	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
43⅜	30	1¾	Gen Am Trans	500	37½	37¼	37½	38½
14⅜	6½	.65b	Gen Baking	300	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
10½	5	..	Gen Bronze	200	6	6	6	6
6½	2¼	..	Gen Cable	100	3	3	3	3½
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	4500	20¼	20	20½	20¼
12⅜	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	12⅜	12½	12½	12½
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	800	35	34⅞	34⅞	35
1⅜	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	600	½	⅜	⅜	½
64½	51	3	Gen Mills	200	61¾	61½	61½	61¼
42	24⅜	1f	Gen Motors	9500	32⅞	32⅝	32¾	33⅛
6⅜	3¼	..	Gen Out Ad	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3⅜	1	..	Gen Realty	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
28⅞	10	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	200	14	14	14	
19½	10	..	Gen Refract ct	500	16½	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
14⅞	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2000	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜
7¼	4⅞	5	Gillette S R pf	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
22⅜	15⅜	1f	Gliddeh	900	27¾	27¼	27½	27¾
107	83	7	Glidden pf	10	107¼	107¼	107¼	107½
6½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	4⅜	4½	4½	4¾
23	16	1.20	Gold Dust	2300	18¼	18¼	18¼	18
18	8	..	Goodrich	1000	11½	10¾	11½	11½
62¾	35½	..	Goodrich pf	500	49	48½	49	48
41⅝	18⅝	..	Goodyear	2000	25	24¼	24¾	24¾
86¼	64	4	Goodyear 1pf	100	81½	81½	81½	81¾
11⅜	3⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1500	5½	5	5	5⅝
71½	43	7	Goth S H pf ww	180	44¾	42	42	48¼
4½	1½	.20	Graham Paige	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2
13⅜	4	..	Granby	400	7	6½	6¾	6⅞
40	22	3	Grand Un pf	100	30¼	30¼	30½	
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	3800	16⅜	16¾	16⅝	16⅜
15⅛	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	300	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
83	47	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	57	57	57	
			—H—					
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1500	6½	6¾	6¾	6¾
56	25¼	..	Hahn D S pf	2000	56	53	55½	52
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	300	7½	6⅞	7⅛	
101¾	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	99¼	99¼	99¼	99
6½	1⅜	..	Hat Corp of Am	200	6½	6	6½	5⅝
73½	19⅜	..	Hat Corp pf	10	70½	70	70	70½
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	900	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	4¼
96⅞	74	5	Hazel Atlas	100	86¼	86¼	86¼	
12⅛	8¼	.50b	Hercules Motors	100	10	10	10	
61⅜	50	3f	Hercules Powder	300	73½	73	73½	73½
10⅛	4⅜	..	Holland Furnace	200	8	8	8	14½
32⅜	11	1.25g	Houdaille Her A	1200	31¾	31½	31½	31⅞
8¼	2⅜	..	Houdaille Her B	300	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
54	43	3.50	Household Fin pf	500	51¾	50	50	
5¾	2½	..	Houston Oil new	400	3¼	3	3	3⅛
57½	35½	3	Howe Sound	700	52¼	51½	51¾	52
24½	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	3500	12¼	11⅞	12	12½
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	1000	3¼	3	3⅛	3
			—I—					
38⅞	13⅜	..	Il Central	700	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
66	48¾	4	Il Central LL	40	60	59	60	
30½	19¾	1.68	Indus Rayon	2000

Commerce and Finance

All Sections Participate in Forward Surge of Retail Sales

Business and Industry

Retail Sales Up In All Sections Of United States

Impetus Comes From Released Christmas Funds and Seasonal Needs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Retail trade resumed its forward surge, following its halting pace during the closing weeks of November, it is reported in the trade review of the week made by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Almost without exception, reports received from all parts of the country indicate a sharp rise from the preceding week's sales totals, with evidences that many were trying to crowd into December the deferred purchases of November as well as all of the month's seasonal needs.

Even in the New England States, where there has been a decided lag, there was a substantial percentage of increase reported for the week, while in most sections of the East the gain ranged from 5 to 12 per cent over last year's totals.

"With convincing demonstration," the review says, "consumer buying was manifest immediately following the Thanksgiving holiday and the breadth of purchasing power was widened by the release of Christmas savings funds."

Commenting that in the last two months there has been "more real constructive effort applied to fortifying the basis for business expansion than for any similar period in the past year and a half," it states:

"Besides, greater attention now is being focused on well-established principles of procedure and the stronger unity of the aims of industry and Government is providing an irrepressible medium with which to brush aside the remaining obstacles to recovery. At no time in the last three years have business men succeeded in perfecting such well-aligned policies for promoting an imposing rate of activity, the release of which awaits the assurance of the discontinuance of extraneous interference and control."

Gains in industrial operations are now projecting a longer shadow into the spotlight, the report says, Manufacturing operations in general are well above the September lows and in many instances the comparative average of 1933 is being exceeded by 8 to 15 per cent. Continuing the advancing movement which began at mid-October, the Dun & Bradstreet Business Activity Barometer has now reached 66.8, the highest point touched since the week of June 27.

Manchurian Cotton Crop Is Up 20 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Manchurian cotton crop in 1934 is estimated at about 100,000 bales compared with 84,000 bales in 1933, according to the Department of Washington. This is an increase of about 20 per cent. From 80 to 90 per cent of the crop, it is expected, will consist of native varieties.

Approximately 198,000 acres were planted to cotton in 1934, an increase over the 1933 acreage of approximately 40 per cent.

An organized effort is being made toward increasing acreage by about 20 per cent in 1935, in line with a long-time cotton expansion program which has been adopted in Manchuria, says the report. The objective of this program is to promote cultivation until 735,000 acres will be under cotton by the end of 1950. It is estimated in Manchuria that such an area would yield 415,000 bales, of which 50 per cent may consist of American upland varieties.

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INTEREST BEGINS DEC. 15

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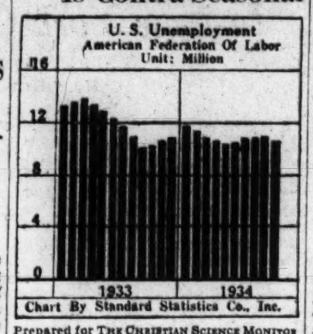
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Jan. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 3

Unemployment Drop Is Contra-Seasonal



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTHER estimates have borne out the A. F. of L. calculation that unemployment decreased by 279,000 in October, as compared with September, but was still 550,000 greater than in October, 1933.

This was contra-seasonal improvement; indeed, it was the second instance of a gain in employment from September to October in the available records of the federation, which extend back through 1930.

Federal Reserve estimates show only five October gains since 1918.

October Unemployed Drops 345,000 From Month of September

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Unemployed workers in October, 1934, totaled 9,604,000, according to an estimate made public today by the National Industrial Conference Board. This is a decline of 345,000 from the preceding month and is attributed principally to the settlement of the textile strike. The decline in unemployment from October, 1933, is 41,000.

From September to October, cotton mills showed a net gain of 175,000; knitting mills, 12,000; silk mills, 25,000; woolen and worsted mills, 54,000, and other textile mills, 44,000.

The conference board estimates total unemployment in industrial groups as follows: mining industry, 427,000; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 3,879,000; transportation, 1,300,000; trade, 713,000; domestic and personal service, 947,000, and all other industries, 777,000.

The estimate also includes an allowance of 1,561,000 for the net increase in workers available for employment by reason of population growth since April, 1930, when the basic census of unemployment was taken.

Cash Circulation Up On Holiday Demand

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—A bigger early December demand for cash foretold a better Christmas shopping business than last year.

Money circulation increased $29,000,000 in the first week of the holiday month. The increase in the same period a year ago was only $15,000,000.

In the first three weeks of last December cash circulation went up $106,000,000. On the basis of the first week's showing this year, Treasury experts forecast a larger outpouring of money in the pre-Christmas period.

Money outstanding on Dec. 6 aggregated $5,545,000,000. Allowing for the withdrawal of gold, this was $74,000,000 more than on the same day in 1933.

Brazil Concerned Over Gains Made By Rayon Imports

Country's Recently Expanded Cotton Trade Seriously Threatened

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 8 (AP)—Brazil, having increased its exports of cotton by 3600 per cent in one year, today showed signs of worry over the inroads of foreign rayon at home.

The Foreign Trade Council is expected soon to reach some decision on the policy to be adopted toward growing imports of rayon.

Complaints have come to the commerce section of the Ministry of Foreign Relations that foreign rayon threatens extinction of Brazil's relatively new cotton industry, which in a dramatic one-year rise has attained second place in the nation's economy, next to coffee.

While exports of cotton, notably to Europe, were 37 times as great in 1934 as in 1933, the total production of cotton did not quite double, indicating the domestic market is equally important.

The country realized 256,699 contos of reis, about $21,000,000, by selling 75,525 metric tons abroad in the first nine months of 1934. The amount was more than one-third of that obtained from coffee for the same period. A much larger export of the "white gold," as cotton is known here, is looked for next year, probably attaining to half that of coffee.

In the like period last year only 2542 metric tons were shipped, bringing in 8195 contos ($680,000).

While stimulating cotton production with subsidies and technical advice, the governments of the various states realize that the textile industry has not kept pace.

Brazil now has 369 textile mills. The Government has under advisement a national program to encourage industrialization with a view to capturing the markets of South America and Europe.

Government aid included distribution of selected seed to thousands of small farmers. A special credit of $83,000 was arranged and some 265,000 pounds of seed was given out in the first six months of the year.

The Government is taking steps to install special cotton bureaus in the capital cities of the principal importing countries. These offices will carry on propaganda and technical development of the markets, based on the idea that Brazil can undersell other nations in most markets because of its fertile soil, low cost of land and comparatively low labor costs.

Schacht Frowns On Mark Devaluation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLOGNE—Any likelihood of the German mark being devaluated was again emphatically discounted by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Germany's economic dictator and Reichsbank president, in a speech here recently.

Such a contingency, Dr. Schacht said, would happen neither now nor in the future. For very obvious reasons, he maintained, any such devaluation would greatly increase Germany's foreign currency debts. It would also increase the costs of raw materials to be imported. This would necessarily lead to increased prices and higher wages and thus be contrary to the aim of the National Socialist Government, which is under all conditions, to maintain the present real purchasing power of wages.

World Use of Gasoline Expected To Reach New High Peak in 1934

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—World consumption of motor fuel this year is expected to reach a new high peak of 568,128,000 barrels, increasing approximately 28,970,000 barrels over last year, according to estimates. Preliminary figures indicating this result include gasoline produced from petroleum, natural gasoline, and benzol and alcohol utilized as motor fuel in mixtures with gasoline. The survey is made by the foreign oil department of the H. L. Doherty & Co., New York.

The annual consumption per capita in the various zones, in United States gallons, is as follows: North American Zone, 111.35; European Zone, 8.52; South American Zone, 6.30; African Zone, 1.70; Asiatic Zone, 1.04.

Annual world motor fuel consumption in the last five years compares (thousands of barrels):

	1930	1931	1932	1933	*1934
United States	397,591	407,843	377,791	381,561	400,000
United Kingdom	29,667	28,437	29,836	32,070	33,800
France	16,517	19,165	19,571	31,268	33,000
Canada	16,940	16,151	15,440	14,435	15,850
Germany	15,349	14,540	12,789	12,373	15,200
Australia	6,428	6,095	5,359	5,724	5,820
Argentina	5,660	5,346	4,835	5,301	5,440
Japan	4,131	5,159	5,234	5,650	5,750
Russia	3,200	5,400	6,800	8,838	9,040
Italy	3,435	3,541	2,915	3,001	3,300
Spain	2,967	3,372	3,122	30.32	3,100
Holland	2,756	3,000	2,891	3,291	3,350
Sweden	2,618	2,785	2,921	2,930	3,070
British India	2,437	2,220	2,389	2,085	2,150
Belgium	1,933	2,139	2,266	2,589	2,873
Denmark	1,942	2,116	1,380	1,846	1,900
Czechoslovakia	1,945	2,301	2,001	1,911	1,890
New Zealand	1,952	1,792	1,669	1,590	1,680
Union South Africa	1,867	1,913	1,901	2,149	2,200
Brazil	1,821	1,822	1,790	1,820	1,850
Dutch East Indies	1,867	1,798	1,687	1,500	1,520
Mexico	1,492	1,527	1,724	1,765	1,846
Switzerland	1,350	1,560	1,736	1,661	1,730
Austria	1,224	1,158	840	848	870
Algeria	1,020	1,060	930	1,138	1,050
Irish Free State	926	1,170	1,110	1,101	1,100
Hawaii	890	869	905	909	920
British Malay	817	622	508	414	450
Phillippine Islands	646	887	759	891	910
Norway	765	849	847	895	910
Roumania	775	760	706	726	770
Chile	582	809	410	520	560
Cuba	810	847	689	504	560
Poland	827	701	643	780	750
China	711	715	675	744	750
Venezuela	844	479	474	507	590
Persia	611	423	461	673	690
Uruguay	612	766	561	590	660
French Morocco	606	660	626	696	710
Finland	595	486	442	511	530
Others	7,942	7,845	7,875	8,327	8,915
Totals	547,368	561,128	528,138	539,158	568,128

*1934 figures estimated.

J. J. Newberry Sales Total $3,301,295

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Sales of J. J. Newberry Company in November amounted to $3,301,295 compared with $2,935,998 in the same month last year, an increase of 12.4 per cent.

In the firsts 11 months sales totaled $34,262,001, compared with $29,078,171 a year ago, an increase of 17.8 per cent.

New Jersey Bank Holding 1000 'Forgotten Deposits'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J., Dec. 8—About 1000 apparently forgotten deposits in the closed Collingswood National Bank, totaling nearly $6000, are available for the asking if the depositors will present themselves, Grafton B. Day, liquidator, stated yesterday.

Restrictive Provisions of NRA Attacked by Economic Expert

Not Common Sense That Recovery Can Be Aided by Diminishing Amount of Goods for the Market, Says Paul T. Homan of Brookings Institution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Scoring restrictive provisions in NRA codes as highly unsatisfactory and unstable, Paul T. Homan of Brookings Institution, in an address before the Federated Management Societies at Hotel Astor here yesterday, stated that "to place restrictive powers in the hands of groups whose interest is to use them creates a further threat against the productivity of the economic system."

He said in part:

"Privately administered, such provisions are almost necessarily exercised for the restoration of profits and the protection of equities. The balancing of production and consumption, which sounds so well, commonly means in private practice that production is adjusted to a market demand which is limited by a higher price structure.

"No one has been able to figure out in logic or common sense what contribution can be made to recovery by diminishing the amount of goods which is made for the market. Nor has any case ever been made for the claim that output restrictions, as privately administered for group interests, will assist in long-run stabilization of industrial operations. The greater likelihood is that they will stabilize profits at the expense of greater instability in employment.

"The present status of restrictive provisions in codes must therefore be regarded as highly unsatisfactory and unstable. One cannot on that account assume that they are temporary or evanescent. That would be to assume that public economic policy adjusts itself easily to the dictates of axiomatic common sense.

"It may be written down as axiomatic that the control of production by and for the interests of a producing group does not coincide with the interest of the public in productive activity. If public policy is to make economic sense, it is quite clear that restrictive mechanisms such as have crept into codes, or else the administration of them, need to be changed. But with that observation agreement between disinterested observers ceases. For there are two directions in which to go.

"One direction is toward the maintenance of a highly competitive business regime. If this path is followed the problems will be in part those with which we are familiar under the antitrust laws, the problems of compelling men to compete and of penalizing those who won't. This alternative sounds very old-fashioned. The progress of group organization has been widely declared "inevitable." But this is not so in any sense except possibly a purely political one. I am prepared to support the proposition that the United States Government, were it so minded, could run a relatively effective competitive system. This does not mean a system of laissez-faire. There are problems of currency and investment, of basic economic security, and of economic stability from which the Government could not retire. Nor could it avoid the problems of monopoly in those areas where competition failed to be either expedient or enforceable.

The other direction is that of a regulated capitalism, in which the degree of public supervision of private management would be much more extensive than anything of which this country has had experience. I do not wish at this time to draw a map of what such a system might be like. But I should like to drive home the idea that if industries are to have their several collective governments, with power to control industrial output among other things, these governing bodies cannot reasonably consist solely of persons pecuniarily interested in sabotaging the productivity of the industrial system.

"If the NRA is, as sometimes suggested, a beginning in the direction of a regulated capitalism, a technique of regulating production far different from anything under the NRA is portended. It shows little imagination on the part of some members of the business community that they should expect to be left undisturbed in practicing what used to be bluntly called 'restraint of trade.'

The World's Business

Moffett vs. Ickes

IT IS evident from the examination of housing costs in our last two articles that no housing program under private auspices can be successful until building costs are reduced. Is there any better chance for public construction? The one is sponsored by James A. Moffett, Federal Housing Administrator; the other by Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator. Mr. Moffett wants the Government to keep out of the building industry. He believes that private enterprise, if left to itself, except for government insurance of financing will start a housing revival. Mr. Ickes is represented as dubious over the prospect. He wants the Government to go into the business, and is said to believe that only such intervention will prime the pump. Note that both administrators look upon a housing program as the spearhead of economic recovery.

* * *

Mr. Moffett's enthusiasm, as I have already said, is not well based. Title I of the Housing Act has yielded very meager results. Up till the end of November, only $19,000,000 in repair loans had been made. That is certainly well short of expectations. It is too early yet to give any results of the new housing effected under the scheme to attach government insurance to new mortgages as provided under Title II. The scheme will undoubtedly lead to a reduction of interest rates. This will be no mean contribution. Interest rates, like wages and materials, are part of building costs, and stand in need of a cut. But nothing has yet been done about the other costs. And these will work against success for Mr. Moffett.

But the same handicap also faces Mr. Ickes. Public houses, unlike private houses, may be put up. But who is going to rent them at the price that would have to be charged in recovering the inflated costs? They would be cheaper, of course—because the Government would not be in the business to make money. Also it can raise money cheaper than private builders can. Yet the costs of labor and materials would be prohibitive. This was found to be the case in respect of TVA properties, which worked out at twice the estimated costs.

Still they would be cheaper than the general run of privately built houses. And people might move into them from other neighborhoods. Such transfer, however, would create trouble. They would undermine the mortgages on the vacated properties. The trouble would not stop there. Any public rivalry with business in this enterprise would hamper, not promote, recovery. For cost dislocations would be perpetuated. There would also be another form of artificial competition, this time with the Government itself. Already public money has been ladled out to salvage mortgages. New building might conceivably endanger the value of such mortgages.

* * *

If Mr. Moffett is too optimistic, Mr. Ickes is too impracticable, I believe. (I am taking it for granted that neither administrator has departed from his original position, in spite of recent reports of an understanding between them.) Public housing should be viewed solely as a social reform. If it is allowed to become an effort at pump-priming, it will lead to trouble. The course is clear if a program is prepared along social lines. The Government would keep its hands completely off housing for those income groups which still have borrowing power. Mr. Moffett's schemes, I believe, do not touch people with incomes below $2700. This seems to be around the minimum income of a family available for loans. In time, of couse, private building will cater for this income category. Let us go lower for a basis for public work. According to the census, more than half of America's 30,000,000 families earn less than $1500 a year. A budget generally provides for 25 per cent in rent, so that these people cannot afford to pay more than $375 a year, or $30 a month. That works out, on the basis of the average family at $6-$7 a room, or, in present-day housing terms in cities, a slum dwelling. In New York, I am informed, this is the average rental of a quarter of the population. The reason is not the cheapness of housing, but the dearth of income. Building costs at present prohibit (and prohibited in the 20's) any building at such prices. Thus we have, for argument's sake, a dividing line between public and private enterprise in housing. If the Government builds houses for the people earning $1500 and less, it will not be competing with private enterprise.

* * *

Such a scheme would cost the Government money. Those urbanites who are paying $6 a room a month are living in slum surroundings. If, as would be advisable, it is decided to put up new public houses on slum sites, the rent must be kept at slum rates. Otherwise the slum dwellers would simply move to other slums (and make conditions all the more deplorable) and the new houses would attract people from the better class neighborhoods. Losses would have to be socialized. As was said above, they might be much less than those which would be entailed if private enterprise did the job, but there would still be losses. However, the social need is so great that such losses would represent a social gain. A housing expert said the other day, "There is no commodity in the country which is today so underproduced as decent homes for people with low incomes." A more abundant life cannot be lived in a substandard home.

Britain has set out to wipe out its crime-breeding slums. In another article I hope to go over the British experience, but it is sufficient here to say that in the last 12 months 50,000 new homes on slum sites have been built with state assistance out of a total construction of 300,000. Would that the United States could take a leaf out of this copybook! For the private building the need is the paring down of costs. For the public building the need is for a boldly conceived government program. But, to repeat, this latter must not be mixed up with pump-priming.

H. B. E.

Increased Bullish Conditions Noted In Grain Markets

Prices for Wheat Highest in Several Months at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—Increasingly bullish conditions in the cash trade in grains finally were reflected in advancing prices for wheat futures this week, top levels being the highest in several months representing a gain of 6c or more in the last week or so.

Any encouragement at all received from firmer markets abroad served to stimulate buying here. The confidence of buyers was shaken at times by reactions abroad, and also by rumors of large sales of Canadian feed wheat to this country, but on the whole the market showed a much stronger undertone.

Chicago deliveries on December contracts were quite liberal this week, but did not affect the cash position seriously. Premiums showed little change, and there was remarkably little wheat offered to arrive.

Increased primary receipts on one or two days reflected the inclusion of several cargoes of Canadian feed wheat which has been shipped to our distributing points prior to the close of navigation.

Just how much Canadian feed wheat will be imported is a question, but it is understood that there is less than 35,000,000 bushels Canadian wheat grading under No. 4.

High prices for corn make the importation of this wheat logical, and it is doubtful if the imports affect our wheat prices a great deal, owing to the tremendous total shortage in all grains in this country.

An estimate by the Canadian Northwest Grain Dealers' Association made the spring wheat crop of the three provinces 250,000,000 bushels or 18,090,000 bushels less than the official November estimate.

This forecast in conjunction with the expected sales of low-grade wheat to this country were regarded as bullish at Winnipeg.

Broomhall, the English statistician, now estimates the Argentine surplus at only 128,000,000 bushels from the current crop, which was a big reduction from his previous estimates, and suggests a total surplus south of the equator of about 200,000,000 bushels, showing a tremendous reduction from last year.

Argentina is not expected to have much of a carry over.

Cash wheat business has picked up a little at Chicago, and premiums have held firm. Deliveries have been quite liberal, but were well taken without disturbing the cash situation to any extent.

Outside trade broadened at times, but operators are cautious in following the rallies, until there is more assurance of coincident strength in foreign markets.

The European import demand is still limited, and buying interests abroad appear disposed to magnify all the bearish phases of the world situation. It is logical to expect a more active demand from abroad during the remainder of the crop year.

Corn ran into heavy selling by longs on recent advances, and there was also selling against buying of wheat, closing out straddles. From the top point there was a fair recession as a result, and cash buyers were also more cautious in following advances.

Oats and rye have advanced with other grains.

Sees Steady Rise In Canadian Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The outlook for Canadian business for 1935 is for a slow but steady climb, in which the total volume of business will be carried up another 10 or 15 per cent, according to Creighton J. Hill, Canadian director of the Babson Statistical Organization, at their recent annual "clients' conference" here.

Employment and pay rolls, he said, should tend to move upward and living costs to strengthen, led by the rising trend in retail food prices. He predicted that labor troubles would be on the increase, but should not offer any serious problem.

Wine for Fuel and Wheat for Fodder Is Latest French Economic Maneuver

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP)—The French Cabinet has decided to attempt to stabilize the wheat and wine markets in France by absorbing market surpluses.

About 125,000,000 gallons of cheap wine is to be distilled into alcohol which the Government will buy and resell at a loss for use as fuel. The deficit will be covered by taxing the wine trade.

The wheat plan contemplates the sale abroad of denatured wheat for fodder. The Government's loss in purchasing such wheat is to be covered by milling and other taxes, but Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin has promised that the price of bread will be reduced by about one-quarter "as a Christmas present to poor children."

Federal Tax Collections In South Carolina Double

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 8—Federal revenue collections for October in South Carolina doubled those of a year ago, according to an announcement issued by Robert M. Cooper, collector of internal revenue gathered in the State last month amounted to $1,663,193, and brought total collections for the year beginning July 1 to $6,978,007 so far, or more than twice what they were for the corresponding period last year.

The increase of $3,848,660 was attributed by officials to the fact that returns from processing taxes were much smaller, and there were no taxes on distilled spirits during the first four months of the 1933 fiscal year.

General Motors Car Sales Rise Sharply

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Dec. 8

GENERAL MOTORS car sales to consumers during November in the United States totaled 62,752, compared with 35,417 in November a year ago.

Sales in October this year were 69,090. Sales for the first 11 months of 1934 totaled 885,963, as compared with 743,827 in the corresponding 11 months of 1933.

Sales of General Motors cars to dealers in the United States in November totaled 39,048, compared with 3483 in November a year ago. Sales in October this year were 50,514. Sales for the first 11 months of 1934 totaled 931,150, compared with 718,010 in the corresponding 11 months of 1933.

November sales of General Motors cars to dealers in the United States and Canada, together with overseas shipments, totaled 61,037, as compared with 10,384 in November a year ago. Sales in October this year were 72,050. Sales for the first 11 months of 1934 totaled 1,198,853, as compared with 847,740 in the like 11 months of 1933.

Value of California And Arizona Citrus Up $23,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8—Approximately $23,000,000 more was received by Arizona and California growers for their citrus crop in 1934 than in the previous year, according to the Bank of America.

The two states, producing about 50 per cent of the country's citrus crop, delivered $90,791,538 worth of oranges, lemons and grapefruit to the world markets. The entire crop delivered value was $127,457,773 of which $36,666,235 represents freight and refrigeration charges.

Forecasts for the total United States production of oranges and grapefruit for the 1935 season show that the four major producing states of California, Florida, Texas and Arizona will have an increase of 25 per cent over the season just ended.

In the 1934 season Arizona and California shipped more than 1,200,000 boxes of citrus fruits to 60 foreign ports.

U. S. Dollar Steady At $4.94⅝ to Pound

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Opening firmer, the United States dollar moved narrowly today on a quiet market, weakening fractionally to close at $4.94⅝ to the pound, contrasted with yesterday's closing figure of $4.95 3-16. Today's opening was $4.94⅜.

The French franc closed unchanged at 75.14 to the pound, compared with an overnight rate of 75.12.

The price of bar gold improved 4½ pence to 140 shillings 8 pence ($34.77) a fine ounce, at which price £151,000 ($746,745) was purchased.

PARIS, Dec. 8 (AP)—The United States dollar held steadily today, closing unchanged from its opening quotation of 15.17 francs (6.592 cents to the franc), compared with yesterday's final figure of 15.1725 francs (6.591 cents).

BERLIN, Dec. 8 (AP)—The United States dollar sold today at 2.491 marks (40.14 cents to the mark), compared with yesterday's figure of 2.492 marks (40.12 marks).

Engineering Awards Above 1934 Average

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Engineering construction awards for the week at $26,883,000 are higher than the average week to date for this year of $24,565,000, acording to Engineering News-Record.

Although public, state and municipal awards are higher than the average December week of 1933, private construction has fallen 72 per cent below the average a year ago.

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Chairman Connery Favors Pay Raise And 30-Hour Week

Gives Rayon Convention His Views—Whiteside Predicts Inflation

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Assuring manufacturers he was mindful of their interests, Congressman William P. Connery Jr. of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Labor Committee, today informed the convention of the silk and rayon industry he favors immediate enactment of a 30-hour week with increased wages.

Mr. Connery also stated his belief that the next Congress will pass bills for unemployment insurance and old-age pensions.

Unable to attend the sessions, Mr. Connery prepared a statement which was read to the 300 textile men meeting here.

"While I realize that manufacturers in general seem to feel that the proponents of labor legislation disregard entirely the viewpoint of increased costs and the necessity of a fair profit for investors," he said, "nevertheless, I want to assure you that the committee on labor of the House of Representatives is interested primarily in putting legislation on the statute books which will give the employers their just due while at the same time giving to the workers a fair share of the products of their labor in the form of decent wages and decent living conditions.

"I feel that Congress should take immediate action on a 30-hour-week bill with increased wages for the 30 hours.

"I fully realize that the costs of production will rise but I feel that it will result in the re-employment of some 10,000,000 now unemployed and a decentstandard of wages will give an increased buying power to 10,000,000 people.

"In other words, I believe in creating 10,000,000 new customers as a market for the manufacturer.

"What action will be taken by Congress on a 30-hour week bill is of course, only a matter of conjecture but I am convinced that such a bill with proper elasticity as to exemptions where it would be a manifest impossibility or a severe hardship to employers to run a 30-hour week schedule, should be passed by Congress.

"Some form of unemployment insurance I believe will be taken up and passed in this session, and I feel that old-age-pension legislation will receive approval. . . .

"It is my conviction that a 30-hour week with a rise in the wage scale, unemployment insurance and old-age pensions would soften to a great degree the growing resentment of labor against capital. If more amicable relations do not result in the near future between industry and the workers I fear that we will see a reaction that will be extremely dangerous to our principles of democratic government."

"Inflation without question" if certain congressional alignments are formed was predicted by A. D. Whiteside, a member of the National Industrial Recovery Board and former associate of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson in NRA, before the convention.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

More From the Johnson Collection

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

THE Johnson Collection, which, since the condemnation of its own museum, has been given sanctuary in a series of specially constructed galleries at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, is now revealing to the public for the first time its entire aggregate of Flemish, Dutch and German paintings of the fifteenth, sixteenth and early years of the seventeenth centuries.

From a paltry few thousand visitors a year registered in its old quarters on South Broad Street, attendance in the new galleries reached 100,399 visitors during the 12-month period during which the Italian paintings of the collection were on view.

The present exhibition, second in a series of eight, will remain on the walls until next fall, when it will be replaced by Flemish and Dutch works of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Generally speaking, the Johnson collection is richer in art of the Low Countries than in that of the Italian schools. The gem of the present section is, doubtless, the exquisite "St. Francis Receiving the Stigmata," by Jan Van Eyck. Small in actual size, the composition achieves an illusion of grand proportions through the mastery of its technique, and the fine control of its design.

Another rare item is "Portrait of a Gentleman," by Johannes von Calcar, a master whose works are even rarer than those of Van Eyck.

* * *

The student of painting will find much of interest in the exhibition. There are, for instance, early ancestral rumblings of the baroque in such paintings as "Virgin and Child," by Mabuse (1470-1540), and in four small panels on "Mythological Scenes" from the brush of Hendrik van Balin the elder. Both in the handling of free-flying drapery and in the movement of the figures these compositions presage a style that ran riot almost two centuries later.

It is, however, to the work of Pieter Breughel the elder that one turns for relief from a long succession of religious paintings. Breughel provides in "Village Wedding," a composition packed with unsentimentalized humor and the honest, lusty, buxom carousing of a peasant celebration.

More famous, perhaps, is his painting of "The Faithless Shepherd." In this composition, the art devotee interested in the development of ideas will find an astonishing link between old master design and that of the supposedly radical moderns. The foreground movement of the peasant figure is sustained and accentuated by the rapid backward flow of perspective field furrow lines that meet at a distant farmhouse.

Portraiture, an important part of Flemish and Dutch art, is well exemplified. Two styles are apparent, one a simple statement of essentials, the other achieving simplicity though rich in detail.

Of the former type two outstanding examples are portraits of an old lady by Maerton van Heemskerck, and the head of a young man by Joos van Cleve. Of the latter, brilliant instances are Antonis Mor's "Margaretta, Duchess of Parina," gorgeously bejeweled, and an equally lavish portrait of a woman by some unknown Franco-Flemish artist.

Greater plasticity in the handling of drapery, however, is noted in "Peasant Woman," by Marten Van Cleve, and in the delicate draftsmanship that characterizes Albrecht Dürer's drawing of an old man. This study, painted in wash, has been mounted on canvas and varnished.

The rise of the landscape may be felt in many of the religious pictures where the story is a small detail in a large landscape setting. Among such works are "Landscape with Scenes from the Life of Christ," by Joachim Patinir, and the same master's "The Repose in Egypt."

* * *

Original techniques crop out even among the unknowns, as in "Christ on the Mount of Olives," painted by an Antwerp artist of the sixteenth century. In this conception the color range is a deep near-black, with high lights picking out an angel and the hands and face of the supplicant.

Among the finest of the religious pictures are the two large panels, "Christ on the Cross" and "Virgin and St. John," by Roger van der Weyden. In addition to paintings by masters of the first rank already noted, there are examples of work by such important men as Altdorfer, Adriaan Isenbraudt, Gerard David, Jerome Bosch, Lucas van Leyden and Dirk Bouts.

By Yvonne Gregory, London

Jessica Tandy as Ophelia and John Gielgud as Hamlet in the Production of the Shakespearean Tragedy at the New Theater, London.

John Gielgud's Hamlet

By Percy Allen

London

WHEN, some years ago, Mr. John Gielgud played Hamlet at the Old Vic., he was generally, and rightly, acclaimed as among the best interpreters of the part that London had seen since Irving's day. Gielgud's Prince of Denmark was princely, in the large Elizabethan sense—an idealized nobleman of the Renaissance, with a marked strain of effeminacy crossing his more virile qualities; an epitome of violent contradictions; a dreaming man of action; harsh, yet intensely sympathetic; tender as any woman, yet of tiger ferocity when roused; merry and melancholy, at the same instant; a being in love with beauty, whether moral, physical, or spiritual, wherever he saw it; and he saw it always and everywhere.

Now, at the New Theater, Mr. Gielgud gives us his own production of the play; and brings to its title part those same shining qualities, enhanced by wider experience and a more matured technique. One might whisper that the note of selfpity is too often struck, especially in the early scenes; that there is an occasinal tendency to recite, to be at moments, a shade too glib and perfunctory in discourse, more particularly with Rosencrantz and Guildenstern; but, considered in its cumulative effect, this portrayal is —as every performance of Hamlet should be—a noble business, resonant, melodious, beautiful and swift; something to be seen and gratefully remembered by all lovers of fine acting in a dramatic chef d'oeuvre.

The leading man is supported by an unusually strong company, all of whom are efficient. Among them, I thought, stood out Mr. Frank Vosper's Claudius, and the Ghost of Mr. William Devlin. The former actor gave reality and individuality to a character which may easily be colorless; and Mr. Devlin, vivid and well-voiced, brought, nevertheless, into his method just the needful notes of deeply felt though disembodied emotion. The castle platform, however, was too small to permit freedom of movement; and I felt an uneasy sensation that somebody, at any moment, might fall off.

Mr. George Howe's Polonius was played commendably "straight," and Miss Jessica Tandy, though a little modernized by her short hair, made an interesting and moving Ophelia, of a quite unconventional type. Miss Laura Cowie's Queen disappointed me, I must confess. Good in the earlier, easier scenes—and granting that Gertrude is a shallow and rather stupid woman—she should, nevertheless, have reacted much more sensitively to the stabs of Hamlet's spoken daggers in the closet scene. No consciousness of skirts, howsoever ample, should here be apparent to the spectator.

Cuttings of the text were judiciously done; and, within due limits of time, nothing significant was left out. We were given speed without haste, against a background of curtains pleasingly rich.

New Theater—**Hamlet**, by William Shakespeare. Produced by John Gielgud, Nov. 14, 1934.

'Rosenkavalier' in Philadelphia

By Samuel L. Laciar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Penna.

"DER ROSENKAVALIER," third of the ten operas to be given this season under the auspices of the Philadelphia Orchestra, was presented Nov. 30-Dec. 1. It was decidedly the finest of the three so far given, both in performance and in stage settings. For the rôles of the Princess, Octavian and Sophia, the Orchestra had brought from Vienna the artists selected by Strauss for the performance there in commemoration of his seventieth birthday anniversary this season—Lotte Lehmann, Eva Hadrabova and Elisabeth Schumann.

The entire cast (there are 33 in it) was much better balanced than was the case with either "Tristan" or "Carmen," the two earlier operas. The composer has written the finest music of the opera, and indeed, many musicians think the finest he has ever composed, for the Princess, and this part was magnificently assumed by Mme. Lehmann. It is beautifully adapted to her voice and her conception of the rôle is sensitive and highly artistic.

The rôle of Octavian, perhaps the most exacting and complicated of the opera, was taken by Mme. Hadrabova with matching ability. Mme. Hadrabova's comedy, especially at the beginning of the third act, was one of the histrionic high spots of the performance, and her whole development of the many-sided rôle was masterly.

* * *

As Sophia, Mme. Schumann revealed the "high soprano voice" which the composer demanded, her voice being exceedingly clear and sweet, especially in the highest register. Dramatically, the rôle makes no such demands as those of Octavian and the Princess, but Mme. Schumann acquitted herself well in this phase of her interpretation.

The Baron Ochs was Emanuel List, basso of the Metropolitan, who gave a splendid interpretation. His fine, deep voice is well suited to the music and he entered into the comedy spirit thoroughly, but without exaggeration.

The music is always in keeping with the mood of the moment, and probably nowhere else in all opera, with the exception of certain parts of Verdi's "Falstaff," does the orchestra play so important a part in the expression of pure humor in musical tones. Also, in "Der Rosenkavalier" Strauss has written some of his most exquisite music, in such places as the monologue and duet and the following orchestral postlude of the first act and, near the close of the work, the superb trio for the Princess, Octavian and Sophia, followed after the retirement of the Princess by the lovely duet between the lovers.

The waltzes with which the opera abounds are among the most charming music Strauss has written, being pure Viennese in character and style. They recur constantly throughout the three acts, and one of the finest musical moments of the final act, the trio before alluded to, is developed from the waltz at the beginning of that act by one of those astonishing emotional transitions which are so often found in the music of Wagner and Strauss. "Der Rosenkavalier" ranges from roaring farce to tenderness, and in the case of the Princess, and understanding outlook upon life and a calm acceptance at the close of what must be. All these emotions are superbly illustrated by the music.

* * *

It is one of the most complicated and difficult of scores and demands an orchestra composed, as is the Philadelphia Orchestra, of virtuosi. The orchestral performance was fully equal to that of "Tristan" in ensemble and tone quality. Fritz Reiner, who conducted, again demonstrated his immense ability as conductor and musician in his knowledge of the score, his conception of the music, his insistence upon proper dynamics throughout and his complete control of all the factors that went to make up an unusually fine performance.

The staging, much less revolutionary than that of either "Tristan" or "Carmen," was magnificent. The color scheme of the various settings was beautiful, and several times the audience broke into applause as the curtain rose.

On Dublin Boards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

DUBLIN has had the unprecedented experience of seeing "Julius Caesar" played to capacity houses for four weeks, and then taken off while the continued demand for seats was sufficient to warrant the retention of the production for at least a fortnight longer. On all sides one hears enthusiasm for the Gate Theater production and regret for its withdrawal. More than 10,000 people paid to see the play during its run.

The success of "Julius Caesar" was not due altogether to the popularity which Shakespeare unquestionably enjoys in Ireland. The failure of "Macbeth" at the Abbey bore testimony to the fact that Irish audiences, notwithstanding their loyalty to the great dramatist, must be given their Shakespeare well produced and well acted. That other authors must be similarly presented is also proved by the attendance at the Gate performances of the Restoration comedy, "The Provok'd Wife," by Sir John Vanbrugh, which is in sad contrast to the meager audiences which have witnessed Schnitzler's "Gallant Cassion" and Molières "The School for Wives" at the Abbey.

* * *

The management of the National Playhouse has been unjust to itself as well as to Mr. Blandon Peake, the English producer, in providing him with a company which, in charity, can only be described as inadequate. It was distressing to hear Molière's sparkling lines assume a leadenness as they were delivered by players who seemed to have no comedy in their make-up. On the other hand, the producer is clearly an experimentalist who is not by any means sure of himself. He undoubtedly has ideas, but he either fails to develop them or he obtains lopsided results. In "The Gallant Cassion," a fine setting was provided, but the picture was thrown out of balance by the exaggerated costume of one of the characters.

For the Molière play, Mr. Peake went in for a study in black-and-white and again the description "beautiful" applies to the settings. Unfortunately, however, the costumes were so designed in color that, instead of standing out against the white background, they became merged into it. The trouble lay in the use of too much white and too little black, and the result was a setting of white groundwork edged with black.

* * *

At the Gate, Hilton Edwards elected to present "The Provok'd Wife" in the artificial manner of its period. Both producer and players have entered wholeheartedly into the spirit of the otherwise thin comedy and it goes with a dash and verve which leave no time for analysis on the part of the audience of the unconvincing situations. The single setting with an interior inset and a specially prepared curtain, and a street door on either side—permits the 17 scenes to follow one another without delay.

As a prologue, Mr. Edwards introduces an early morning scene. Cries of street vendors are heard while a lamplighter goes on his rounds to extinguish the street lamps. The speaker of the Prologue arrives on the scene in a Sedan chair and, having delivered the speech originally spoken by Mrs. Bracegirdle, departs as she came. Such touches go far toward dispelling the sense of artificiality which so pervades the plays of the Restoration period, and establishing an old-world atmosphere.

J. J. H.

In New York Concert Halls

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

ARTUR RODZINSKI, the Cleveland conductor, completed his fortnight with the Philharmonic-Symphony Society on Dec. 2. For his Thursday, Friday and Saturday concerts he offered as program the "Heldenleben" of Richard Strauss, Sibelius's tone poem, "Tapiola," and Ravel's second "Daphnis et Chloé" suite, toward which our orchestral commanders are so favorably disposed these days. On Sunday he dropped the Strauss, substituting Weber's "Oberon" Overture, to start proceedings, and Franck's Symphony, to conclude them. The Sibelius and the Ravel remained.

Vigor, energy, and a certain impetuosity were the dominating traits of the performances. Of finesse and polish little appeared. Indeed, the playing of the band was distinctly below its high standard, though individual achievements, like Mishel Piastro's treatment of the violin solos in "Ein Heldenleben" and Bruno Jaenicke's playing of the exacting horn part in the same work, were of the first order. Indeed, the suspicion would crop up that a series of short conductorships, however stimulating the choice of leaders and their selection of programs, cannot but be detrimental to an orchestra's technic and style.

The emergence of "Tapiola" at these concerts called attention to one of Sibelius's less known compositions. To be sure, New York was the scene of its first performance anywhere, on Dec. 26, 1926, for Sibelius wrote this tone poem to order for the Symphony Society, which duly brought it out, under the direction of Walter Damrosch. Nevertheless, it has not been heard often enough to render it familiar. Nor is it likely to be heard often. In spite of impressive pages, including a chromatic crescendo that culminates in an outburst of titanic power, most listeners are pretty sure to rate it among the less important works of the eminent Finnish musician.

Yet these words are necessarily set down with a touch of diffidence, for does not Cecil Gray, the particular prophet of Sibelius, declare that if Sibelius had written nothing else, "Tapiola" alone would be sufficient to entitle him to a place among the greatest masters of all time?

* * *

In recent days there has been a mighty acceleration in the matter of interesting recitals. On Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 respectively, two young American pianists who had won high praise by their achievements with orchestra subjected themselves to the still more exacting recital test. Beveridge Webster, in the big Carnegie auditorium, proved that as far as the mechanics of the piano go his accomplishment is of the first order. And he also left no room to doubt his excellent musicianship. On the other hand, in the matters of warmth and color he was less convincing. His Bach had fluency and repose, his Mozart grace and finish. The Schumann fantasy was often magnificent in breadth and controlled power. Yet it was at times chill and monochromatic. However, Mr. Webster won a hearty response with Chopin's E flat Waltz and in Balakireff's "Islamey" he exhibited his prodigious technic.

Dalies Frantz, in the smaller Town Hall, also revealed conspicuous technical proficiency plus extraordinary endurance in a program that ranged from Bach to Prokofieff and de' Falla and included the mighty B minor Sonata of Liszt. One of the most stirring of his feats was his performance of a transcription of the march from Prokofieff's opera "The Love for Three Oranges," And he also gave a decidedly creditable account of Liszt's inexorably taxing sonata.

Old friends of our public have reappeared in the Don Cossack chorus, in the Town Hall, and Jascha Heifetz, in Carnegie Hall. The finish of the Russian chorus seems more amazing with each successive hearing, and of course Mr. Heifetz long ago established his claim to something closely approaching flawlessness in his handling of the violin.

* * *

A cellist new to our public gave a markedly successful recital in the Town Hall on Monday evening. Raya Garbousova is a native of Tiflis, where her father taught at the Conservatory, whence she was graduated at the age of 14. Later she studied in Moscow, and later still with no less a cellist than Pablo Casals. Subsequently she has acquired an enviable professional reputation in several European countries. At her New York début she disclosed a large and brilliant tone, a masterly command of technic and a rare feeling for style. She was equally at home in the simplicities of a Haydn sonata, in the intricacies of Max Reger's D minor Suite for unaccompanied cello, and in the flowing elegance of a Boccherini adagio. Altogether her début was of quite unusual interest.

Another successful affair was the recital in the Town Hall by Edward Matthews, a Negro baritone who last winter had sung the part of St. Ignatius in the Gertrude Stein-Virgil Thomson opera, "Four Saints in Three Acts." In a program which included German Lieder, English songs, Negro spirituals, and the "Vision" from "Four Saints," Mr. Matthews not only impressed one anew with the quality of his voice, but disclosed the scope and resourcefulness of his talent.

The National Orchestral Association at its matinée in Carnegie Hall on Dec. 4 was pleasantly inspired to present Margot Ros, a pianist aged 9; Max Rosen, a harpist aged 13, and Giorgio Ricci, a cellist aged 12. Though little Margot did creditably in the first movement of Mozart's E flat Concerto and Master Rosen (whose name happens to be identical with that of a well-known violinist) stood out as a real expert in Debussy's "Danse sacrée" and "Danse profane," it was inevitable that curiosity should be keenest about Master Ricci, because of the violinistic fame achieved by his older brother, Ruggiero.

There could be no doubt about the musical gifts of young Giorgio, or the sound schooling he has received, but the cello is not the violin and for a small boy to extract much tone from it is probably out of the question. While Giorgio is waiting to grow up, however, he has acquired an admirable left-hand technic. The rest should follow in due course.

Composers as Dialecticians

By L. A. Sloper

MALIPIERO'S Violin Concerto had its first performance in the United States at the eighth Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in Symphony Hall, Dec. 7. Miss Viola Mitchell was the soloist. Richard Burgin, concertmaster, conducted. Hindemith's so-called Symphony, from the music of his opera, "Mathis der Maler," had its first Boston performance on the same program.

These composers may be taken as representative of modern music in Italy and in Germany. Each of them has produced work of merit. Malipiero's earlier "Pause del Silenzio" and "Impressioni dal Vero" and his more recent "La Cimarosiana" and the Symphony of the Seasons have left pleasant impressions. "Pleasant" is perhaps not the word to describe the effect made by Hindemith's Concerto for Orchestra and his "Kammermusik" for string and brass instruments; but they command respect for their construction and even a liking for parts of their musical content.

* * *

It cannot be said that these new works increase our affection for the composers, both of whom seem to have slipped into a position where their product takes a lot of explaining. Malipiero's Concerto, according to a note in the program book, is based upon themes which "are more than vantage points for the uses of development; they express successively the musical ideas of the composer, and their variation is conditioned by the musical discourse." Words. Of an orchestral adagio passage in the last movement it is said that "it would be difficult to define the actual theme." This last statement is true of more than the passage in question.

An even more elaborate apologia is required by Hindemith's German analyst, who assures us that these tone-pieces have "nothing whatever in common with program music of the customary descriptive sort. Hindemith has endeavored to approximate by musical means that emotional state which is aroused in the onlooker" by Grünewald's Isenheim Altar. But that is precisely what all composers of program music have done, when they were writing anything more serious than "Kitten on the Keys." As a matter of fact, Hindemith's emotions were very moderate, considering what he had to arouse them. The editor of the program book was indiscreet enough to reproduce the panel entitled "The Concert of Angels." It may be said for Hindemith's music that it is not nearly so bad as the painting.

But neither of these two works justifies the hopes that have been felt for their composers. The truth of the matter is that if musical in-

spiration is not present, no amount of verbal exposition will make a piece of music. Just look at the later Stravinsky. Malipiero is a well-schooled musician, with his roots in impressionism and his branches reaching out to the modern Russians. Hindemith is at once scholarly and topical, learned and popular. He knows his Bach and he knows his music halls. But a master of the higher mathematics is not necessarily a creative musician, even if he likes to dance. And both Malipiero and Hindemith have written, in these instances, music that is admirable, no doubt, but that is also dull. If it were real music, it would need no sales talk.

* * *

Miss Mitchell, who introduced the Malipiero Concerto to America, was also making her American début as an adult artist, having completed her studies in Europe after making some appearances in her native America as a child violinist. She studied with a pupil of Auer and was herself a pupil of Ysaÿe for three years. She had chosen a rather thankless vehicle for her homecoming, but it was evident that she has a thorough equipment as a violinist. Her technique, which was well tested by Malipiero's work, should be adequate for all purposes. She has a strong sense of rhythm, a good feeling for form and a fine musical intelligence. So far as one could judge, her tone is warm and pure, though not especially broad; but the score to which she had committed herself gave little opportunity for playing that would bring out virtues of tone. On the whole, one got the impression that an exceptional talent might have been employed to better purpose.

For his concluding number, Mr. Burgin submitted the "New World" Symphony, in E minor, of Dvořák, thereby displaying a strong sense of contrast—perhaps even a sense of humor. It was surprising how good this score, which had not been heard in Boston for some years, sounded after the intellectual exercises of Messrs. Malipiero and Hindemith. It is of course fashionable to sniff at the "New World" Symphony. Let us not be deceived by the pretensions of superior persons. Malipiero and Hindemith have built two fine skeletons which rattle very impressively; Dvořák has clothed his skeleton with flesh and blood and has breathed into it the breath of life. Mr. Burgin gave a sensitive and musical "reading" of the work, free of sentimentality or hokum; and the orchestra, which had sounded tentative in the Hindemith item, returned him in the symphony a performance worthy of its own virtuosic standard.

Society of American Etchers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

FOR its nineteenth annual exhibition, the Society of American Etchers has hung 252 prints at the National Arts Club Galleries. Last year 330 numbers were in the catalogue. John Taylor Arms states that the reduction is due not to fewer submissions to the jury but to a desire that the walls be less crowded. The smaller show limits many of the artists to two or three prints where they had four last year, and there appears to have been a definite exclusion of the immature work that occasionally was accepted, possibly through a debatable desire to encourage etchers who were in process of finding themselves.

Today there are many more exhibition opportunities than there were even five years ago. The opening of the Whitney Museum and the Downtown Gallery, both modernist in inclination, has relieved the society of its anxiety lest it be regarded as too exclusive in its leanings toward good execution as a factor to weigh equally, at least, in the balance with any other consideration.

* * *

One gets the impression from this show that a plate to get in had to say well what it had to offer. This is a point of view that has its own integrity and leaves to itself, without comment, the nonconformist school that places freshness and force of statement above clearness, authority and charm.

James E. Allen continues his steel workers series with "Connectors," two vigorous toilers doing a job under the difficulties of a precarious foothold high in the air. Peggy Bacon is represented by two of her sardonic reports of grotesque humanity. Some day she will weary of the sour note and more often show people to be worthy of something more than disdain. Then she will become the complete artist. Richard E. Bishop in "Geese Overhead" finds a new, stirring type of design in a subject that has become over-familiar in echoes of Frank W. Benson's pictures of birds over marshes. Kerr Eby might almost have taken light as his theme in "Birches," so brilliant is his rendering of illumination.

* * *

John Groth introduces a welcome satirical note in his cartoon of soldiers seeking escape from the agonies of war by voluntary surrender, and one of the capturing soldiers saying, "What, already? We've still got two months on our contract with the munitions people."

Alfred Hutty's etchings grow in strength as well as refinement with the passing years. In "By the River" he deals in a fresh way with one of his favorite tree subjects, setting up a fascinating organization of lights and darks in a lyrical pictorial scheme. A. Z. Kruse composes in terms of component forms kept in harmonic relations. His "Long Island Peasant" has the further quality of individual use of line. Armin Landeck in "Manhattan Vista" opposes the dark verticals of the shadowed side of skyscrapers against the horizontal shapes of light on the rooftops of an expanse of dwellings. "The Juggler," by Dwight C. Sturges, reveals character and attains to mobile design.

E. C. S.

Hedda Humanized

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

CONVENTION'S hand lies so heavy upon the theater that Miss LeGallienne takes a risk in making a human being out of Hedda Gabler. More often than not in recent years playgoers have seen Hedda represented as a person poisonous in all her contacts. As a villainess she has been made something to condemn, even to laugh at. Yet that is largely a result of stage interpretation. There is nothing in the text of the play that could not be the overwrought expression of an individual who has been brought up as though she would never have need of inner resources. Was not Hedda disqualified by a lively mentality, and an intense personal integrity, from slipping easily into a social scheme that undertakes to do all a young woman's thinking for her, requiring that she be no more than a parasitical ornament of her circle until a suitable man shall undertake her support as husband?

Ibsen was dealing in ideas far broader in scope that the villainess conception of Hedda can encompass. Otherwise he would not have surrounded her with the "normal" people who are having no difficulties of adjustment to custom. Miss LeGallienne chooses to imply universal actualities behind this figure of a woman helpless before society's disposition of her. This Hedda calls herself a coward as she faces a life for which she has had no sufficient preparation, and no inclination to the pretences that would impair her integrity as an individual. Her tragedy is that she must think in circumstances that require of her only that she shall vegetate. All around her are comfortable people who are in no way at odds with their environment. "If this be life," she seems to be saying, "the only life that is open to me, then better . . ." And so the play's concluding pistol shot takes on finality of meaning.

* * *

Hedda, bored, marries Tesman for security, only to find her boredom increase. The glow of her reunion with Eilert quickly fades when she realizes that the less challenging Mrs. Elvsted has given him the substantial inspiration to work that her tenseness could not. He slinks away again and the last thread of Hedda's control snaps. Brack is smirking over her secret. Hedda is caught inextricably in the consequences of her own weaknesses. Yet is she essentially the victim of a social system. And a woman who might have found happiness and usefulness under other circumstances is conquered by her environment.

This, if we have not read too much into the performance, is the Hedda of Miss LeGallienne, a Hedda not without her counterparts in the world of today. Both in the acting and in the direction Miss LeGallienne has visualized sharply the backgrounds of the characters, making it clear that they are what they are because of what they have been. It is possible that she makes the well-bred Hedda rude of manner toward her husband in the presence of others because she feels that she cannot break too sharply with the showy, malignant way in which some players have acted the part.

Of good service to the performance are Marion Evensen as Julia, Paul Leyssac as Tesman, Beatrice de Neergaard as Mrs. Elvsted, Hugh Buckler as Judge Brack and Donald Cameron as Eilert Lovborg. "Hedda Gabler," "L'Aiglon" and "Cradle Song" are to constitute Miss LeGallienne's repertory at the Broadhurst Theater during the week beginning Dec. 10.

* * *

Lucille Watson and Percy Kilbride conspire to make a savory evening of "Post Road," a comedy drama tinged with mystery, now at the Masque Theater. It was written by Wilbur Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell, and produced by Potter & Haight on the evening of Dec. 4. Miss Watson plays a self-contained spinster, keeper of an inn for tourists in Connecticut. A band of kidnapers, who ingeniously conceal their schemes, make her house their headquarters. Neat craftsmanship, good dialogue and sharply drawn characters went into the making of this satisfying entertainment. The play is so authentic that it evokes an atmosphere all its own. The audience becomes so engrossed that spectators can be heard planning the story ahead of the action that is going on. Miss Watson's humor is pervasive and when she shows the spinster standing alone against that desperate gang, and finally outwitting them, she and the play project effects of dramatic power that are all the more moving in being unexpected. These effects are right enough, according to the authors' design. Mr. Kilbride appears as the spinster's brother-in-law. He is a radio addict, a thinker at second hand, an ineffectual victim of the depression. His self-absorption is immense, and he can be resolute in the execution of an idea given to him by someone else. He has none of his own. Between Mr. Kilbride and Miss Watson the audience is kept continuously amused. The gangsters are properly menacing as played by Edward Fielding, Edna M. Holland, Wendy Atkin and Henry Norell. Only Romaine Callender overdoes the dissimulation of crooked purpose in his pretense of being a clergyman.

The Cleveland Museum of Art has acquired, through the Delia E. Holden and the L. E. Holden Funds, a "Madonna and Child" by Hans Memling, a master of the Flemish school. This painting is thought to have been produced about 1485-87, presumably for a Spanish patron, as it was purchased from a Spanish collection. Instead of the usual landscape background, or architectural framework, Memling in this portrait used a gold background, similar to that of most Spanish religious pictures of the period. Against the gold background appear purple clouds. The costume of the Madonna is dark blue-green and the sleeve is of green brocade, and the Child is enfolded by her rose-red cloak. The picture has an even crackle throughout, and shows almost no retouching.

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FOR SALE BY OWNER AT A GREAT BARGAIN
Modern beautiful 12-room and sun-parlor residence. Has complete electrical domestic equipment; property has barn, two tenants' houses and twenty-three acres of land; ideally located on Lee Highway, in the Muscle Shoals district, within walking distance of Wilson Dam; part of grounds can be used for factory sites, other part for building lots. For further information write
A. W. JOHANSON
P. O. Box 270, Florence, Ala.

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GLOVE SALESMAN
The man we want must show a brilliant selling record from 1928 to the present, preferably with an apparel line of merit; must enjoy the warm friendship and respect of the better retail trade, the department store buyers and merchandise managers; must have distinctive personality, unimpeachable character; to such a man we offer a sales connection with a 60-year-old concern manufacturing complete glove line for men, ladies, children; commission with traveling expenses advanced; 1935 selling begins January 2nd; reply fully and in confidence; our sales manager will personally interview applicants. EISENDRATH GLOVE CO., 2001 Elston Avenue, Chicago.

STAMPS FOR SALE

FINE APPROVALS of British Colonials sent against references; good stamps only, no junk; prices right; interesting list of collections, lots, etc., free. E. HUGHES, Peterborough, England.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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RELIABLE woman wishes agency in connection with small business; stockings or underwear preferred. Address P., 30 Riverside Ave., Gloucester, Mass.

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2 to 5 Room Suites
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be later in the season.
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1-2-3-room suites in first-class elevator buildings, all modern improvements, convenient locations, also semi-professional building adapted for offices with Switchboard, near The Mother Church. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Avenue Boston. Tel Com. 3212.

HOTEL GRALYN Pleasant furnished single and double rooms with privileges of community kitchenettes; rates $9 a week and up.
20 Charlesgate West, Boston.

BOSTON, Beacon Hill—Three-room modern sunny apartment with kitchenette and bath; unfurnished, $70. 22 River St. Tel. Cap. 7776.

BROOKLINE—WESTBOURNE TERRACE
Lower apartment; 2-family; 7 rooms, porches; hot water heater; rent reasonable. ASPinwall 6637.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Lady wishes to share apartment or will rent large front room with bath. Near Christian Science church. Phone 5278.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOPE ACRES, near Boston offers loving care and training to mentally or physically retarded children; summer or year round arrangement; rates moderate. For references and information address Box 188, Wayland, Mass.

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OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
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DRESSMAKING, $8 and up; also alterations. LILYAN L. MAHER, 52 Westland Ave., Boston (Suite 33). Com 9444 (house phone).

EXPERIENCED cutting, fitting, $2 a garment; coats, dresses, etc.; children's outfits same. Tel. Regent 4-3488 except Wednesdays and Sundays. Residence, 342 East 67th St., N. Y. C.

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 905 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York Regent 4-2234

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FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

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58 Lake Street, Brighton, Mass.—Pleasant quiet home for permanent or transient guests; attention if needed. Phone STAdium 8819.

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FOR SALE OR LEASE
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40 Tucker Ave., Lexington, 7 rooms, garage, oil heat..... $50.00

247 Linwood Ave., Newtonville, 6-room single, 2-car garage, very attractive..... $60.00

510 Marrett Rd., Lexington, 7-room single, sun parlor, fireplace, oil heat, 2-car garage, nice condition..... $50.00

Tel. Mid. 4032, Watertown Mass., or Evenings—West Newton 2065

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NAT STACEY Prop.
74 Ellery St. Cambridge Uni. 2780—1789-M

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BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable rooms; transient or permanent; reasonable prices; breakfasts if desired. COM. 9151. 187 Huntington Avenue. E. PRENTICE.

BOSTON, 488 Beacon St., Water Side—Beautiful large rooms with private bath; also single rooms; free parking; garage; meals near by. Com. 8609.

BOSTON—Large, sunny room, kitchen attachment; refined family surroundings; small front room; reasonable. 43 Hemenway St., Ken. 8742.

BOSTON, 37 W. Newton St.—$5, $6, $7, $8 week; tourists $1.00 per person a day with bath. Room here when in Boston; homelike; cozy.

BOSTON, 208 Huntington Ave. Suite 3—Pleasant front room, well furnished; opposite The Mother Church; reasonable. Tel. Com. 4428.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—18 Medfield St., Suite 3, near St. Mary's subway, pleasant single or double rooms in gentleman's apartment.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sunny front room, private family; reasonable; near subway at St. Mary's Street. Longwood 4233.

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JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Charming two and one-room suites with kitchen; exceptionally choice and reasonable; women. Box N-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ALABAMA

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(Continued)

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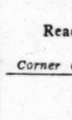
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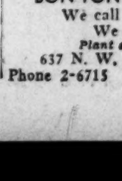
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Penton's Service Station
Cor. N. E. 36th St. and Federal Highway

BON TON DRY CLEANERS
We call for and deliver
We do Pleating
Plant and Main Office
637 N. W. FIFTH AVENUE
Phone 2-6715 Miami, Fla.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
Importer-Creator
265 E. Flagler Street

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both adult and baby.
Miami Phone 2-7162

MIAMI LAUNDRY
PHONE 2-5111
The greatest institution of laundering and dry cleaning in the south.

Laura Jacobsen CAFE
Hotel Urmey, Miami, Florida
(Also across from Edgewater Beach Hotel)
CHICAGO, ILL.

ALL FLORIDA SOUVENIRS
Alligator Belts, Bags, etc., Coconut Lamps and Novelties, Ladies' Bags and Costume Jewelry.
RAY'S NOVELTY SHOP
167 E. Flagler St., Miami, Fla.
We ship to all parts of the United States.

Walker-Skagseth Food Stores
Purveyors of FINE FOODS
Free Delivery Service
MIAMI - MIAMI BEACH
CORAL GABLES

Hammel's Sinclair Service
Complete Service at Three Stations
BAY VIEW STATION
79th St. and Biscayne Blvd. Ph. Edge. 9197
Open all night
MIRAMAR STATION
N. E. 2nd Ave. and 19th St. Ph. 2-7532
BISCAYNE STATION
N. E. 2nd Ave. and 28th St. Ph. 2-9563

Printing is the inseparable companion of ACHIEVEMENT
Office and plant 605 North Miami Avenue
Lloyd PRINT Pads
Telephone 2-4743 Est. 1914

BAY SHORE CLEANERS
6306 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
QUICK SERVICE
Dressmaking

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

Kiddies' Wear
ROSE BRIER SHOPPE
From infancy to 16. Exclusive but not expensive.
We're ready for Christmas
934 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Fla.

MIAMI BEACH
Realtors
Specializing in
SALES—RENTALS—HOMES
APARTMENTS—BUSINESS PROPERTY
Wolfson Realty, Inc.
665 Washington Avenue Ph. 52919
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

Delicious Home Cooked Food
The New England Inn
12th Street and Washington Avenue
(North side of City Hall)
Breakfast 20c to 50c—Lunch 40c to 65c
Dinner 55c to $1.00

LOUIS' GRILL
Serving his usual famous $1.00 dinner
From 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.
29th St. at Collins Ave., Miami Beach
Opposite Pancoast Hotel

ORLANDO

DICKSON-IVES
ORANGE AVENUE PHONE 4134

Southland Fashions for women, children and the home

MEET YOUR FRIENDS AT
Sears
ROEBUCK & CO.
ORLANDO, FLA.

EBSEN STUDIO
of the DANCE
BALLROOM—BALLET—TAP
ACROBATICS
Dial 7710 Women's Club
9 S. Hyer, Orlando, Fla. Sanford, Fla.

Walk-Over Shoes
BEST IN THE LONG RUN
—We have your size—
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
64 NO. ORANGE AVENUE

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord near Orange Avenue
PHONE 3178

ORLANDO LAUNDRY

The Food Palace
Everything for the Table
ORANGE AVE. AT LIVINGSTON

Everything for the Well-Dressed Man
Otis Mote Men's Wear
MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND MADE-TO-MEASURE CLOTHES
142 North Orange Avenue

Everything for the Well Dressed Man
Otis Mote Men's Wear
MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND MADE-TO-MEASURE CLOTHES
142 North Orange Avenue

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

The Whistling Oyster
GIFTS
Including Jensen Silver
6, 7, 8, Washington Arcade
Orlando, Fla.
Also Ogunquit, Me.

SWAN'S
29 WEST CHURCH STREET
DRY GOODS—SHOES
for the Family

STARR'S MARKET
(CASH STORE)
Quality Groceries and Meats
Monarch Foods
PHONE 5841 819 PALMER ST.

WADE
Beauty Shoppe
ORANGE and PINE
(Over Grant's)
All work under Madame Wade's personal supervision.
Phone 8040

Central Florida Lumber and Supply Co.
Paint—Roofing
Phone 3112 Mill and Nebraska

DANIEL'S HABERDASHERY
Everything for the Man
CORNER ORANGE AND CHURCH

SARASOTA

THE EXCEL STUDIOS
PHOTOGRAPHY
Personal Greeting Cards
EASTMAN KODAKS
Photo Finishing—Gifts—Enlargements
329 MAIN STREET

FLORAL GARDENS
741 MAIN PH. 6324
Cut Flowers, Bouquets, Designs
Corsages, Decorations, Plants
ALBERT L. YARN M. S. COX
FLORIST—LANDSCAPING

WILLIAMS
Stationery Company, Inc.
"OFFICE OUTFITTERS"
Greeting Cards, Gifts and Novelties, Bridge Accessories, Rental Library, School Textbooks, Engraving
325 MAIN STREET, AT FIVE POINTS

ST. PETERSBURG

Bell & Co
1ST AVE. NORTH AT 5TH STREET
Shop of Distinctive Apparel for

FLORIDA

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
First with FALL FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

HOME
ECONOMY · QUALITY · SERVICE
SUPPLY STORES

Princess Boot Shop
814 FRANKLIN ST., TAMPA, FLA
Tampa's Leading Shoe Store
Sizes 3 to 9 WIDTHS AAAA to C

BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Leonard's Beauty Parlor
PERMANENT WAVES
315 ZACK STREET Phone 3930

WINTER HAVEN

ECKIE'S
SUNOCO STATION
1026 SIXTH STREET, N. W.
FIRESTONE TIRES AND BATTERIES
Come In and Gas with Eckie

PUBLIX STORES INC.
VISIT
BAKER'S MARKET
Winter Haven's Quality Food Store
Fancy Meats—Groceries—Poultry and Sea Foods

BALFOUR BROS.
Hardware
Norge Refrigerators
Coleman Instant Gas Ranges

DODGE - PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
WINTER HAVEN, AUBURNDALE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

LUX
Silks and woolens
Dish washing
Family washing
Shampooing
Floors and walls
Rugs and carpets
Sold by
PIGGLY WIGGLY

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 50 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires, Goodrich Batteries
Brake Service, Gasoline—Oil, Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
"Where the Peachtrees Meet at Baker"

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
8 PEACHTREE WA. 0908

L. Chajage
FURS *Repaired, Cleaned Glazed, Relined*
220 PEACHTREE STREET
An Appropriate Christmas
Gift for Him
Will Be Found at
LEW ADLER'S
113 PEACHTREE STREET

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
WE DELIVER CALL RE 7931
Manry's Cascade Florist
1169 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

MACON

Macon Shoe Co.
Comfy Slippers
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
McCALLUM HOSIERY

Jos. N. Bell
"One Price to Everybody"
WEARABLE GIFTS
For Men, Women, Misses, and Boys
456-460 CHERRY STREET

HILLYER C. WARLICK
PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHER
117 Cotton Avenue Phone 767

WILLIAMS · JEWELRY COMPANY ·
JEWELERS and SILVERSMITHS
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

J. B. McDANIEL
Watch Repairing
With S. L. Orr Jewelry Co.
Hotel Dempsey Building

FRUIT CAKE
50c and 75c per Lb.
GILL'S BAKERY
813 Vineville Avenue Phone 777

Nutting Floral Co.
Flowers for All Occasions
PHONE 1776 171 COTTON AVENUE

SAVANNAH

THE HUB
LESTER HARRIS
HOME OF
Hart Schaffner & Marx
and
Ardsley Clothes

NEW JERSEY

ENGLEWOOD

The DUNWOODY Co.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
USED CARS
Phone Englewood 3-3757 59 Engle St.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal and Ice Co
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130
ASHEVILLE
ICE & STORAGE COMPANY, Inc.
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables.
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY INC.
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Reliance Engineering Co., Inc.
C. W. Christian E. H. Brandt Jr.
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911
NRA
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN ST., READING, PA.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

AGENCIES WANTED

Germany - Elbing O/Pr.
Leo Nitsch
Junkernstr. 7 Tel. 3264
WARENAGENTUR
Sucht Markenvertretung
Lagerraum vorhanden

BOARD FOR STUDENTS

LONDON—Unlimited breakfast, baths, service; newly furnished divan bed-sitting rooms; inclusive from 25/-; cheery house. MRS. WAPLINGTON, 96 Broadhurst Gardens, N. W. 6.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WELL-BUILT 6-roomed brick house in good order; verandahs back and front; 3 minutes tram; £900. Apply L. BLACKE, 126 Raglen Rd., North Perth, Australia.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS SUBURBS — Comfortable paying guests, students home, facing park; garden; frs. 280.- weekly. Mesdames MEYER, 6 rue Fontaine, ASNIERES.

PARIS XVIe—Refined French family receives guest, comfortable modern home. Melle. Roubaudi de Ropp, 5 avenue Général Balfourier.

TEACHERS

PARIS—Mlle. Maud Kessler, 4 rue Say, teaches French (conversation, phonetics, etc), also Music, Rhythmic Dancing, Plastic Drawing.

ENGLISH LESSONS—Moderate terms. Apply to MLLE. IDA WALTER, Chemin des Grands Pins 10, Neuchatel.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

JOINER
A. I. LIND
Blance Lunes Alle 9
Tel. Eva 3303 and Vester 9277y
Repairing and Polishing of Furniture

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Hejbroplads 2 Tel Cent 142

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17 Telf. Godth. 8149
Good Quality, Moderate Prices.

EGYPT

CAIRO

Books on
EGYPT
The Anglo-American Bookshop
Directly opposite Shepheard's Hotel. Views of Egypt and Water Colours. Genuine Antiques and Scarabs. Stamps for Collectors.

GERMANY

BERLIN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained Unter den Linden 59A
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanienallee 56. Speiser., Schlafz., Herrenz., Küchen, Schreib- u. Ankleideschränke, Dielen, Weisslack- u. Polstermöbel neuester Muster. Mässige Preise. Cossa u. Teilzahlung.—Furniture.

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

BANKETBAKKERIJ
(Confectionery)
Voor Kerstmis
Alle soorten Gebak, taarten en Puddingen
KERSTKRANSEN
Chocoladewerken: Droste, Ringers en Verkade.
A. Dijkstra, Amstelaan 5. Z. Tel. 91461

THE HAGUE

Coöp. Society "Eigen Hulp" u.a.
Prinsestraat 11 's-Gravenhage
Tel. 112174 (5 lijnen)
Het oudste en beste adres voor
LEVENSMIDDELEN
PROVISIONS
A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids-Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Inderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dykveldstr. 71 73 75a
Tel. 554930 (Giro 22578

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

BAARSLAG'S
BOUWVEDRYF- Building Trade
New Buildings and Repairs
Pahudstraat 15-17 Tel. 773435

ODDEJAAR 1934 OLD YEAR
Banket Bakkery, Confectionery
Oliebollen. Amandel-Appel-Gember-Saucyjenbroodjes. Appelbollen. Vleeschcroquetten. Tel. 337426.
DEN BLAAUWEN GEBRS. LUBECKSTRAAT 39

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisöravdeling)
Vedre Slotsgt 8. Oslo Tel. 2626

Bern. L. Mathisen, A/S
Karl Johans Gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 77
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö
Baltzarsgatan 32

Lagersons SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17
Stockholm

Carpets-Curtains-Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm Kungsgatan 5

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only Goods of Quality

FOTO-MAGASIN ANTON LARSSON
Mästersamuelsgatan 6
Developing. Printing. Enlargements. Frames and Framing work.

Consul Sven M. Lagerberg
(Law Office for Overseas Swedes)
Johannesplan, Stockholm Tel. 20.12.25
Commissions, Inheritance Cases, etc.

"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
NORRMALMSTORG
STOCKHOLMS NYA FRUKTAFFÄR
FRUIT STORE
Birgerjarlsgatan 32 Tel. 200983, 202402

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

H. GASS
Elektrische Anlagen
Güterstrasse 151. Tel. 11.204
(*ELECTRICIAN*)

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
BOLLWERK 15 9-6 p m daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Vegetarisches Restaurant
RYFFLIHOF
Neuengasse 30, *First Floor*

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

KÄSER
The Leading Department Store of Berne
KAISER & CO. A. G. BERNE
Marktgasse - Amthausgasse
SPORTS ARTICLES AND CHILDREN'S TOYS
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products
Ice Cream
Also for your Winter Dessert

Wollenhof a/g
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

Large Assortment of
LADIES' KNITTED DRESSES and JUMPERS
Zwygart Bern Kramgasse 55
Ladies' UNDERWEAR. Stockings and Gloves
High Class Goods

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

GARAGE ELITE
DELAGE Paul Lindt CITROEN
Murtenstrasse 17 Tel. 23.738
Special Workshop for Lancia Repairs
All Repairs and Revisions
Quickly, Cheaply and Well Done
Night Service.

UHREN
WATCHES, JEWELRY
REPAIR SERVICE
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31 SPITALGASSE 31
TEL. 23.454

E. Mischler
COUTURE — DRESSMAKING
Gurtengasse 3 Tel. 35.866

All Sorts of BOOKS
Obtainable From
A. FRANCKE
Bubenbergplatz 6

BEST COAL
WOOD, BRIQUETTES, COKE
A. RIS-EGGER
Kohlenhandels A. G., Marktgasse 40
TEL. 21.455 and 41.061

FIRST CLASS AMERICAN RADIOS
RECORDS and APPARATUS
MUSIC HOUSE
MÜLLER & SCHADE
Founded 1850
SPITALGASSE 20

LADIES'
COTTON, WOOL and SILK UNDERWEAR
House Linen, Curtains
Mrs. M. Ammann
MONBIJOUSTRASSE 21, II

A. SIMON, Cutler
WAISENHAUSPLATZ 11
Fine Steelware, Pocket-knives
Scissors Razors
Plated Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons

REFORMHAUS RUPRECHT
THEATERPLATZ 9 Tel. 36 523
First Class Grocery Store

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
ELECTRIC REQUISITES
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

Plasterer
and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Wabernstrasse 16 Tel. 31.521

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
Kramgasse 19 Tel. 27.516

Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent Waving
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern. Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

SCHAERER & CIE
MARKTGASSE 63
KNIVES, FORKS and SPOONS
Tafelgeräte

BIEL

Tschäppät
AU MÉNAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

W. SCHURCH
Pont du Moulin, Bienne
The most reliable house for Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Underwear
First-Class Hosiery and Gloves

Salon special pour Dames
Mesdemoiselles Bigler
Bienne
Rue du Nidau 28 *Tel. 28.91*
Hairdressing

FLOWER SHOP GYGAX
Hotel Elite, Bahnhofstrasse 14
Kanalgasse 2
Gardening: Stämpflistrasse 110

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 18 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

AU MENAGE PRATIQUE GENEVE
Kitchen Craft Specialists
Terraillet-Rôtisserie

BOULANGERIE—PATISSERIE
Frédéric Petronio Rue Vallin 4
DEMANDEZ NOS SPECIALITES DE BISCUITS—Petits Fours
CAKES

FLOWERS
MARCHAND-SCHOENAU
14 Rue du Conseil Général
Telephone Permanent 43.802
Member of "Fleurop" and "F. T. D. A."

COAL — COKE — WOOD
MAZOUT
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 Rue du Léman Tel. 22.763

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY — SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES

ROTSCHY FRERES
22 Corraterie 64 Rue du Stand
PIANOS
HARMONIUMS RADIO
Speciality of Sacred Music

ED. MARTIN BIJOUTIER
8 Avenue Luserna
Bijoux en tous genres.
Réparations, transformations.
Se rend à domicile. Tel. 28.745
(Jeweller)

La Tricoteuze de la Madeleine
MME. V. RENAUD
Toutes les laines, ses explications gratuites
Wools of all colours and qualities.
Instructions given free.
1 Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 45.991

W. BERTRAND PAPETIER RUE DU RHÔNE 92

SCHEURER S.A.
BEST QUALITY SHOES
Ready-Made and to order.
Speciality of "BALLY LUXE"
(Exclusive Models) 3 Rue du Rhône

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
HENRI ANGERER
Rue de la Monnaie 1
FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT
Tel. 45.779

COUTURE
MLLE. DENISE WENGER
Travail soigné. Chemin Sautter 25.
DRESSMAKING

AGRANDISSEMENTS ARTISTIQUES
Pastel Fusain
MME. V. VALLET-LOZERON
RUE GRENUS 6 *ENLARGEMENTS*

A JEANNE D'ARC
4 Rue du Temple
Laines fantaisie
Explications gratuites
(WOOLS)

"OLD INDIA"
Orchestre-Danse Tea Room Restaurant
Traiteur
H. HAESLER, *New Propr.*
Tel. 45.712 Rue du Rhône 4

CHOCOLATERIE FINE
Fabrication du jour
Ses spécialités recherchées
Ses coffrets.
G. Huber, Galeries Centrales
Tel. 40.126

MERCERIE, BONNETERIE
LAINES A TRICOTER LAYETTE
TRICONATIONS
A. COUBRA
13 Rue de Pâquis (Angle rue de Monthoux)
Knitted goods, wools, etc.

VITRERIE-STORES-MIROITERIE
Pierre Loretti & Cie
Rue d'Italie 16
DORURE—ENCADREMENTS
GRAVURES
(Glazierv)

GROCERY STORE
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
LOUIS PETIT
42 Rue de St. Jean
Orders delivered. Telephone 26.990

PHOTO-FUSTERIE
E. Hofmann, Photographe
4 Place de la Fusterie
ALL SUPPLIES FOR PHOTO and KINO STUDIO

When in need of PERFUMERY
Toilet Articles, Brushes, remember
ED. FREY
RUE DU RHONE 4

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
(Continued)

FLOWERS
A LA REINE-MARGUERITE
M. Novel 14 Rue de Lausanne
Tel. 28.885 (Hôtel des Familles)
MAISON SPECIALE POUR DENFREES COLONIALES
CHOCOLATS FINS
CAKES ANGLAIS
Spécialités alimentaires
Mme. Clot Rd. Point de Plainpalais 6
(GROCERY)

A LA CHEVRETTE
PERRIN'S GLOVES *(Exclusively)*
MEN'S TIES
33 Rue du Rhône

MODES
MAISON JEANTET
11 Rue du Rhône
SPECIALITY OF REAL LACES

M. J. & L. Fontaine
10 Rue de la Croix d'Or
EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS
Needlework

GOLDIWIL b/Thun

Jugendheim Freudenberg
A Home for children from 3-16 years, inclusive daily terms fr. 6.-
If desired lessons at home.
Apply for prospectus: Frl. Flora Meister

INTERLAKEN

L. BORN, Unionstrasse 7. Tel. 590
Spezial-Damen-Frisier-Salon
(Ladies' Hairdressing)
Dauerwellen
Ondulieren
Warmwellen
Haarschneiden
Auf Weihnachten
Geschenkartikel

INTERLAKEN—Unterseen

MODES
Kocher - Götz
Excellent service guaranteed
Bahnhofstrasse

LAUSANNE

AUX DOCKS
15 ET 18 RUE HALDIMAND, LAUSANNE
Our speciality is "BALLY" High Class Footwear for all the family.

ARTISTIC HAND-WEAVING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23435

AUX BONNES MONTRES
G. Benoit-Chatelain
Rue St. Francois 14, first floor
Tel. 22.077 1er Etage
WATCHMAKER—JEWELLER
REPAIRS

MERSMANN
Rue de Bourg 10
WATCHMAKER — JEWELLER
Vacheron & Constantin - Zenith - Longines - Omega Agency
REPAIRING Tel. 23.234

A LA VILLE DE NAPLES
Shirtmaker, Hatter
Everything for Gentlemen.
Madame M. Légeret
9 RUE MAUBOURGET TEL. 26.748

MÜRREN

MAGASIN
M. GERTSCH
All Kinds of Wools and Knitted Sports Articles

NEUCHATEL

CONFISERIE — PATISSERIE
CHARLES HANNI
Rue de l'Hôpital
TEA-ROOM PATES TOURTES
Speciality: Bonbons, Chocolat

V. Vuillomenet & Cie.
GRAND-RUE 4
All Fittings and Electric Installations Radios

GUYE-ROSSELET
rue de la Treille 8
Maroquinerie, Parapluies
Articles de voyage. Réparations
Leather goods, umbrellas, repairs

MELLES R. & M. CORNAZ
SALON DE MODES
rue du Seyon 3, 1st. Floor. Tel. 1815
Beautiful selection of hats.
Runs in stockings neatly mended.
OUVRAGES DE DAMES
Tapisseries
MELLE. ALICE FAVRE
rue du Seyon 2 NEEDLEWORK

BOOKS, STATIONERY
Mme. Sandoz-Mollet
rue du Seyon 2 Tel. 13.04

THUN

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Daily Features

Yucca Jim

Too Poor to Fight

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A SENATOR who spent the past summer in Europe states the other day that some countries would be at war now if they could finance hostilities. Now here's a bran' new idea. Maybe, in the interests of world peace we should encourage 'em to go right on buildin' battleships, so they will continue to be too poor to fight. I reckon, in fact, unless they call off this here armament race, they will all be in the bread line. I guess, aside from the armament concerns an' a few ambitious politicians, the people of the whole world is plumb weary of war an' war expense. They would like to see all of the battleships junked; an' then if there is any fightin' to be done, do it with barrel staves or ripe tomatoes.—*Yucca Jim.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Æneas—*E-ne'-as* (first *e* quick-long as in create, second more sustained as in *key*, *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

"Before Abraham was, I am" (John 8:58)—The original Greek does not permit a twisting of the sense to "Before Abraham, was I Am." In the King James Version, "was" translates the Greek *genesthai* "to have been born."

Correlated—The new Webster's prefers principal stress on first syllable, secondary on third, *kor'-eh-late-ed* (*o* 's marked short, though commonly slightly circumflex; first *e* clipped-short as in *silent*, *a* long, second *e* short).

Dorcas—*Dor'-kas* (*o* as in *orb*, *a* clipped-short).

From—This word is usually a weak form, and should be kept well in the background; as, "He is from Boston" (in conversation, the vowel shares the slighting of the word, and commonly becomes short *u*, sometimes clipped-short *u*). However, in "Where are you from?" the word takes on strength, and the *o* assumes its short quality as in *odd*.

Above all, even in the measured tempo of platform practice, do not give a weak "from" any prominence.

"From whence cometh my help" (Psalm 121:1)—Punctuation was rather indeterminate in the old manuscripts, and the difference between a question and a direct statement was left more or less to sense. Scholars point out, however, that in this instance, the second verse ("My help cometh from the Lord . . .") seems to be a likely answer to an intended question in the first.

"(John viii.51)"—*John, eight, fifty-one.*

Literature—The new Webster's takes compassion on those who have had difficulty with *-ture*, and allows a reasonable leniency. In fact, anyone may now say *lit-er-a-choor* and gleefully point his critics to paragraph 249 of the new Guide to Pronunciation, where it is stated that quick-long *u* after *t* influences the *t*, giving a sound which varies from *ty(oo)* to *ch(oo)*, adding: "The last is the natural pronunciation in general use by unaffected speakers in all common words"! (If they had only said "colloquial speakers"!)

We shall continue to say *-ture*, and commend those who make a similar effort; but we shall cease rapping knuckles for *-choor*.

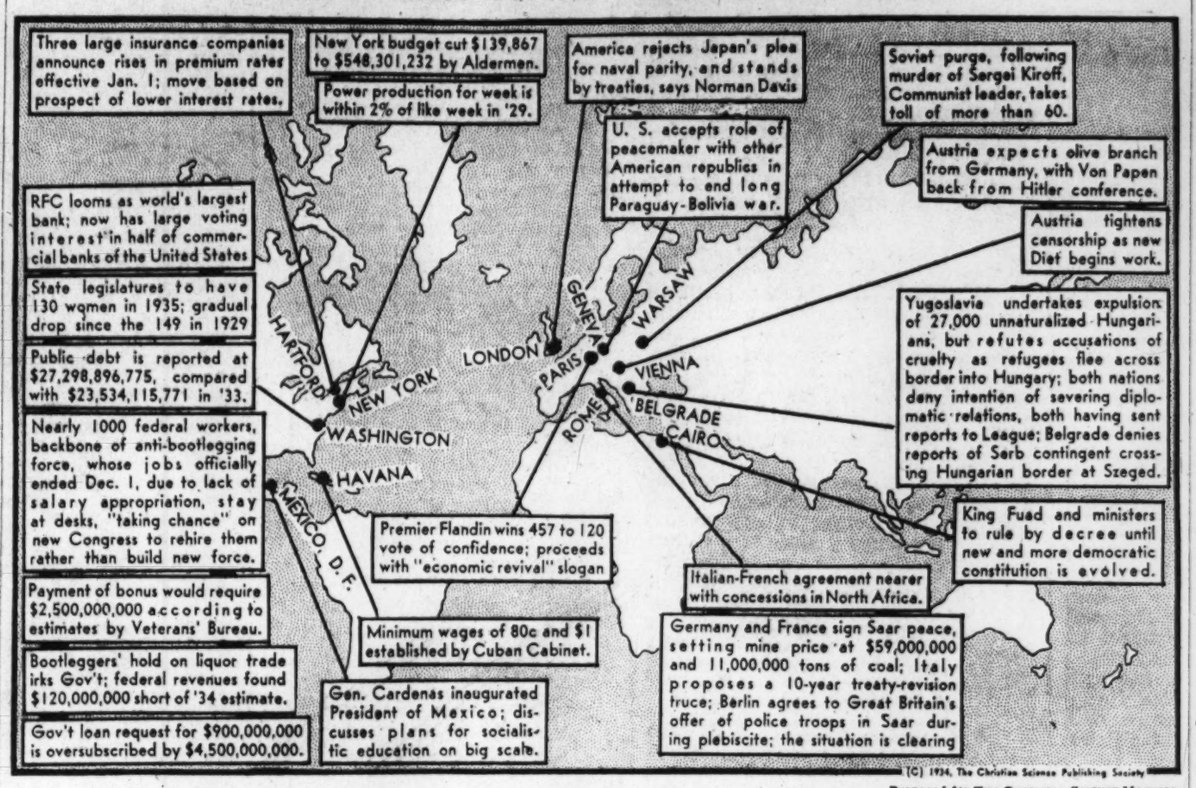
Nehemiah—*Ne-he-mi'-a* (first *e* long, the syllable taking secondary stress, second *e* less sustained as in *create*, *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*).

Premises—There is nothing in the new Webster's to indicate a pronunciation other than *prem'-is-ez* (vowels short), even when the sense is "propositions leading to a conclusion." Some readers like *prem'-ih-seez*; and, if worst comes to worst, we can vote on it.

Vote on "indissoluble"—In opening this question to a vote by readers, this department turned to a higher authority than Webster's; it appealed to a tribunal which Webster's would be fortunate and glad to appeal to—a widespread group of more-than-average users of good English. A dictionary does not dictate, it records, usage.

The vote stands: *in-dih-sol'-u-b'l*, 276; *in-dis'-o-lu-b'l*, 53; on the fence, 7.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Three large insurance companies announce rises in premium rates effective Jan. 1; move based on prospect of lower interest rates.
New York budget cut $139,867 to $548,301,232 by Aldermen.
Power production for week is within 2% of like week in '29.
America rejects Japan's plea for naval parity, and stands by treaties, says Norman Davis
Soviet purge, following murder of Sergei Kiroff, Communist leader, takes toll of more than 60.
U. S. accepts role of peacemaker with other American republics in attempt to end long Paraguay-Bolivia war.
Austria expects olive branch from Germany, with Von Papen back from Hitler conference.
Austria tightens censorship as new Diet begins work.
RFC looms as world's largest bank; now has large voting interest in half of commercial banks of the United States
State legislatures to have 130 women in 1935; gradual drop since the 149 in 1929
Public debt is reported at $27,298,896,775, compared with $23,534,115,771 in '33.
Yugoslavia undertakes expulsion of 27,000 unnaturalized Hungarians, but refutes accusations of cruelty as refugees flee across border into Hungary; both nations deny intention of severing diplomatic relations, both having sent reports to League; Belgrade denies reports of Serb contingent crossing Hungarian border at Szeged.
Nearly 1000 federal workers, backbone of anti-bootlegging force, whose jobs officially ended Dec. 1, due to lack of salary appropriation, stay at desks, "taking chance" on new Congress to rehire them rather than build new force.
King Fuad and ministers to rule by decree until new and more democratic constitution is evolved.
Premier Flandin wins 457 to 120 vote of confidence; proceeds with "economic revival" slogan
Italian-French agreement nearer with concessions in North Africa.
Payment of bonus would require $2,500,000,000 according to estimates by Veterans' Bureau.
Minimum wages of 80c and $1 established by Cuban Cabinet.
Germany and France sign Saar peace, setting mine price at $59,000,000 and 11,000,000 tons of coal; Italy proposes a 10-year treaty-revision truce; Berlin agrees to Great Britain's offer of police troops in Saar during plebiscite; the situation is clearing
Bootleggers' hold on liquor trade irks Gov't; federal revenues found $120,000,000 short of '34 estimate.
Gen. Cardenas inaugurated President of Mexico; discusses plans for socialistic education on big scale.
Gov't loan request for $900,000,000 is oversubscribed by $4,500,000,000.
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Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Ahikam

AHIKAM was the son of Shaphan the Scribe, who held an important position at King Josiah's court when the "book of the law" was discovered in the temple in the reign of that monarch.

On this occasion, Ahikam and his father, with three other men, were sent to Huldah the Prophetess to inquire as to the authenticity and importance of the book (II Kings 22:12-14). However, it would seem that Ahikam's chief title to fame lies in the fact that he saved Jeremiah from the hands of a mob which was eager to slay the prophet because of the stern words which he was inspired to pronounce against his countrymen (Jer. 26:8, 12, 24).

At a later date, Ahikam's son Gedaliah continued the good offices of his father, for he took Jeremiah to his home when the prophet was released from his imprisonment (Jer. 39:14; 40:6). Jeremiah 40:7 records that this same "Gedaliah the son of Ahikam" was made governor of Judah by the Babylonians.

Remember?

When no woman was properly attired for church without a veil?
—*Mrs. J. C. R., Spearville, Kan.*

When babies wore dresses 1½ yards long?
—*Harriet M. C., Athens, Ala.*

When youngsters wore leather knee protectors?
—*K. F. H., Arlington, Mass.*

When young farmers carried their new buggy whips around with them all day at the county fair?
—*Claire M. T., Birmingham, Ala.*

When orange spoons were the last word in correct tableware?
—*Lillian F. R., Chicago*

When a pump in the kitchen was the height of efficiency?
—*Anna L. W., Passaic, N. J.*

When churches had "pound parties," and everybody brought a pound of something to be auctioned off to raise church funds?
—*Mrs. W. D. B., Detroit*

When the milkman brought milk round in open pails suspended from a yoke on his shoulders?
—*W. W., Ipswich, Suffolk, Eng.*

Quotation for Today

A STEADY perseverance will in time lead to a certain victory.—GOLDSMITH.

When Appearances Are Deceptive

The Monitor Camera Club Has It on the Word of Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif., Who Is Well Acquainted With This French Bulldog, That Here Is Indeed a Canine Gentleman.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Bill of Fare

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE was a man who rode upon a Train, and he beheld a Waiter in White Coat and Apron, who said, Luncheon is now Served in the Dining Car, meals a la carte, (which is French, and meaneth that you get what you pay for and No More, and are lucky to Get That).

And he sat him down at a Table. And he knew the uses of a Napkin, for he took the one that was on the Bread Plate; but that was as far as his knowledge extended concerning Behavior in the Dining Car. And the Steward brought unto him a Bill of Fare, and also an Order Blank. And he examined both of them. And he turned up the Carbon Sheet of the Order Blank, and he pushed it away from him.

Now I know not if he were a man from Foreign Lands, or if he were Unable to Read, or whether he may have just been embarrassed. But it was Painful to see him. For he evidently desired to Do the Right Thing, and was much afraid of Doing the Wrong Thing, and it nearly but not quite Took Away his Appetite.

And he looked at the Bill of Fare with a look of Helplessness. And he looked at the Order Blank with an evident Conviction that he was expected to do something unto it, but could not imagine what.

And when the waiter came unto him, he said, Give me Ham and Eggs; and the waiter wrote it down and brought it.

So that man departed fed, but he knew no more about what to do in a Dining Car than he had known before. And that is a reason why there should be Intelligent Waiters to help us out in our Ignorance.

Now I thought of this man, who was evidently well-meaning, and who in some situations was probably Capable. And I thought that many men face the problems of Life in much that way. They know that Life has for them as many Possibilities as there are items on the Dining Car Bill of Fare; and they know that it is up to them to make a Selection. But they sit Chewing the End of Life's Lead Pencil and gazing Vacantly at the Order Blank, and they finally give it up, and are content with just such stuff as they can eat at Home.

And my heart goeth out unto the men who never are able to make Life's Necessary Adjustments. And far be it from me to judge them harshly, for I have found myself in situations where I felt much as I think they must feel.

But it is necessary for the man who is to succeed, to make some kind of adjustment between Life's Bill of Fare and his personal Order Blank. . . .

And God hath plenty in His Kitchen, and all Necessary Apparatus for the establishment of a connection between His supply and our Demand.

Today's Limerick

A noble town father of Venice
Who was very much tickled by tenice,
Said, "I don't understand
Where the court will find land,
If we don't seize Piazza San Denice."

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Dolls

DOLLS made of felt and buttons and odds and ends of remnant materials are taken from home to home in a large box by an enterprising woman who secures much joy in making these simple playmates for tiniest tots. There are no sharp corners or angles; everything is entirely unbreakable and unable to inflict any possible scratch on the smallest infant.

As Christmas nears, the woman makes more sales of her homemade dolls in their varicolored felt and diverse buttons, which add most amusing characteristics and expressions to their faces.

Mrs. Amy V. L.

Things of Beauty

Moss clinging to a rock, and pearled with raindrops.

Frozen rain on the branches of trees, with the sun gleaming through.
—*Elizabeth L. E., East Kildenan.*

Hollyhocks bowing to one another as though about to begin a minuet.

Fern shadows in a pool.

Blackbirds grouped around a white birdbath.
—*Mrs. Loretta M. P., Kansas City, Mo.*

A field of red clover in bloom.

Song of the hermit thrush from a tall fir at dusk.
—*Mrs. Haidee M. P., Santa Ana, Calif.*

The silhouette of leafless trees against a November dawn.
—*Ethel C. W., Kansas City, Mo.*

The pageant of the opening of a night-blooming cereus, wherein one sees pictured the manger and cradle of the Bethlehem babe, and those who were gathered there.

The affection in the soft brown eyes of a setter dog as he looks into the face of his master.
—*Claire M. T., Birmingham, Ala.*

Tinkling of cowbells in the Swiss Alps.

Salmon jumping a waterfall.
—*Harriet M. C., Athens, Ala.*

Daily Anecdote

The Poet at Church

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ROBERT BURNS attended church one Sunday, and had difficulty in securing a seat. A young lady, perceiving his difficulty, made room for him in her pew. The sermon was a denouncement of sinners, with liberal quotations from the Scriptures to verify the Scotch pastor's threats of punishment.

The young lady appeared much impressed and not a little agitated. Burns, perceiving this, took her Bible and wrote these lines on a blank leaf:

Fair maid, you need not take the hint,
Nor idle texts pursue:
'Twas only sinners that he meant,
Not angels such as you.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Hospitality in Peiping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Marshfield, Ore.

IT WAS a warm morning in August when three tired tourists — stepped off the train at Peiping. There were so many sights to see, so many historic places to visit in this famous Chinese city; yet they could spare only 24 hours. Then, too, there had been unexpected expenses. Not being able to understand a word of Chinese, they sat wearily on their suitcases amid the chattering coolies.

Then a white woman—to all appearances an American—asked if there wasn't something she could do for them. She had lived in Peiping for 22 years and was a Chinese citizen by marriage. She could speak Chinese fluently and, of course, knew the city and surrounding country well.

There followed the fullest and most interesting day of their trip for these travelers. The volunteer hostess drove them home in her car to her guest house and ordered them a real American breakfast—that meant something too, because it was their first since they had left the ship 10 days before.

As soon as they had finished breakfast, she drove them to two Chinese universities, to the beautiful Imperial Library, and to see the jade Buddha. Then she took them out to the magnificent Summer Palace, and stopped for tiffin at her summer house on the way back. Afterward, they returned to the city for tea, and continued the sightseeing tour until nine in the evening.

The travelers were given comfortable accommodations for the night, and their new friend saw them off at the train the next morning, refusing to accept any remuneration for all she had done. It is needless to say that these three Americans will long cherish the memory of picturesque Peiping and of a hospitable citizen.

In Lighter Vein

Scripturally Speaking

During the celebration of her employer's golden wedding anniversary in a southern city, a Negro servant who had been in the family about 40 years felt constrained to add her own felicitations to those that had come by wire, by telephone, by letter, and by personal calls.

The opportunity came while she was assisting in the preparation of the anniversary dinner, when she said: "Well! All I has to say is dat dey sho' has fought a good fight."

—Humorist

"But, my dear, I did put chains on!"

Explicit

"So the evening wore on," said the romanticist, telling a story.

"Excuse me," interrupted the wit, "but can you tell me what the evening wore on that occasion?"

"It doesn't matter," replied the romanticist, "but I believe that it was the close of day."—*Advance.*

Unfinished

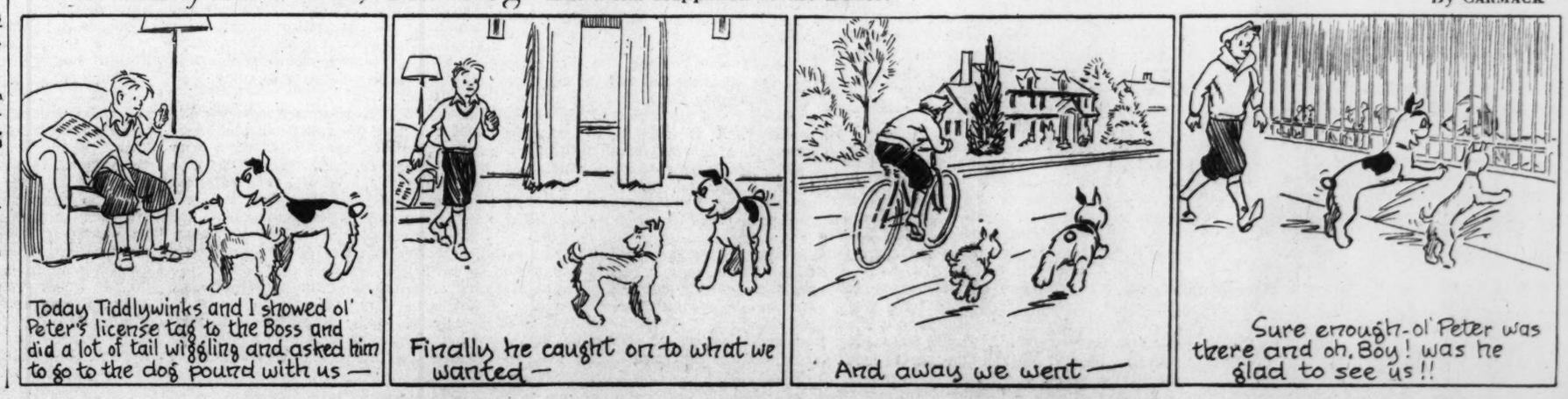
Marjory was visiting her Uncle Frank, who had a very handsome Manx cat. She looked at it in a puzzled way, and finally got up and walked slowly around it.

"Well, Marjory," said Uncle Frank, "how do you like Bobby?"

"I don't like it," replied Marjory, "it isn't finished."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*But What Happened to the Bones?*

By CARMACK


Today Tiddlywinks and I showed ol' Peter's license tag to the Boss and did a lot of tail wiggling and asked him to go to the dog pound with us—
Finally he caught on to what we wanted—
And away we went—
Sure enough—ol' Peter was there and oh, Boy! was he glad to see us!!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Courage to Be Calm

The World's Week

IT IS the fashion to speak of the "danger spots" of Europe—those areas where controversy seems to hold the threat of sudden conflict. But within a week several of these tinder boxes have been dampened.

Major issues in the Saar are adjusted. Franco-Italian disputes over Africa approach solution. A ten-year truce on European territorial revision gains consideration in Italy. Britain and America move in closer concord toward solution of their mutual problems of peace. Japanese and American spokesmen voice their desire and hope of avoiding an actual naval race.

Sometimes such issues are characterized as harbingers of war. French and German struggle over the Saar Basin was painted as a prelude to inevitable outbreak. France and Italy were expected to be at each other's throats in North Africa. Revision of the territorial boundaries created by the peace treaties was discussed in terms of military solution. England and America were pictured drifting diplomatically apart. Japan and the United States were believed to be inevitably involved in an arms race.

And of those voices that were reassuring, calling for courage, for peaceful solutions, for improved relations? They were branded as visionary, idealist. They were called out of tune with "the stern actualities of situations as they are."

Yet the most difficult aspects of the dispute over the control of the Saar have been settled in advance of the forthcoming plebiscite. Franco-Italian relations, like the questions over revision, are influenced by diplomatic maneuvering, but there can be no present comparison with the "gravity" of the situation of nine months ago. And the statesmen of the English-speaking nations, in some of the most significant pronouncements of the last decade, have left no doubt that they are "marching together" toward the common goal of a peaceful world.

Do not such developments give courage to know that other problems will be solved, that vision beyond self-interest is more valid than selfishness, that agreement is in truth more natural than conflict, that wrong policies can be but temporary and that right has an underlying spiritual permanence?

And there is need of such knowledge. For the week has not brought a complete realization of harmony into every strained situation. Intransigence still appears to rule the naval negotiations between Japan and Britain and America as well as the Far Eastern commercial dispute arising over the Japanese oil monopoly in Manchuria. Europe watches with concern the expulsion of Hungarians from Yugoslavia as a development in the dispute following the slaying of King Alexander. And while these international issues continue, domestically the nations face their own problems of economic and social reconstruction—focused in the United States by the vigorous attacks by industry upon the more far-reaching phases of the national recovery program.

Solutions to questions of such magnitude may not come swiftly. But they come with certainty when men commit themselves to the understanding that only panic and shortsightedness view the nations' problems as insoluble. Weeks which have witnessed some of the answers afford proof that it is the victories, and not the defeats, that demonstrate the effectiveness of courage, sanity, composure and calm in human relationships.

Mr. Stokowski Bows Out

RESIGNATION of Leopold Stokowski as conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra marks the close of an important episode in American musical history. It does not put a period to the useful activities of either Mr. Stokowski or the orchestra, but it does bring about the termination of what has been apparently for some time an impossible situation.

Mr. Stokowski has been director of the Philadelphia Orchestra's musical destinies for 22 years. He has raised it to an ensemble of first rank. The fame of the orchestra's technical finish and of its leader's interpretative gifts has spread around the world.

It has been an open secret for years that the sweet harmonies that caressed the walls of the Academy of Music in Philadelphia were not always echoed within the administrative offices in the Packard Building. There have been differences of opinion between the musical director and the directorate. As a result of these differences, Arthur Judson, for many years manager of the orchestra, resigned recently. This resignation was taken as leaving Mr. Stokowski in full control of the field. The latest development indicates that that impression was mistaken.

It is not likely that Mr. Stokowski will remain long in the ranks of the unemployed. Many organizations, from the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society to Radio City, have been reported as bidding in recent years for his services.

Nor will the Philadelphia Orchestra have any difficulty in finding a conductor. Conditions in Europe have made available many leaders of high reputation. To this group have just been added Wilhelm Furtwängler and Erich Kleiber, lately of Berlin. Klemperer, Walter, Ormandy, Janssen, Reiner—plenty of names leap to the tongue. Some of these have had experience which qualifies them to carry on the operatic as well as the symphonic activity of the orchestra.

Arms and the Englishman

THE traffic in arms has been the subject of a hotly contested debate in the British House of Commons. There can be little doubt as to the main trend of British opinion. It is against war, and it is against anything likely to provoke war. It has been much stirred by the Senate inquiry in the United States, and is ready to believe that many of those who stand to profit by the sale of arms have used their influence to promote a war spirit. The increasing force of this opinion was illustrated when Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, promised an inquiry into the British munitions business.

The problem is not a simple one, as Sir John Simon was able to show in an earlier statement, in which he declared an arms inquiry undesirable. Unfortunately, on that occasion he overstated the case for the existing system and defended it with the dialectics of a partisan; and so did less than justice to his Government. Pacifists may have underestimated the difficulties. Sir John would have done well to correct their mistakes without disparaging their enthusiasm. He failed to appreciate the spirit of men who are urging that Britain should lead the way in suppressing the trade in arms just as she led the way in suppressing the slave trade. His argument ignored the fact that the majority of Britons are not in the mood to tolerate perpetual preparation, in time of peace, of conditions favorable to a maximum of war production.

But Sir John's mistakes in presenting his case should not be allowed to obscure some of his sounder arguments. He was right when he said that as long as countries are determined to have armaments a mere prohibition of export of privately manufactured munitions will not prevent their production. It might even, as was pointed out by a commission of inquiry set up at Geneva in 1921, lead the non-producing states to set up armament plants of their own and store up stocks of munitions which they could not hope to replenish in time of emergency. Regulation of exports by each country, and concerted action between the producing countries, are the two things of immediate concern. In Great Britain no arms may be exported except by license, and no license is granted except for delivery to specified foreign governments. No export credits are granted to the exporter of munitions, and no subsidy is paid to any private firm for producing arms.

Yet it would be folly to blink the fact that the making of profits by the sale of arms provides a perpetual incentive to interested persons to keep the war scare alive, and that even the British licensing system has not operated to the entire satisfaction of public opinion. If the great producing countries could combine to forbid private production, that would remove one of the obstacles to peace. But the most practicable plan which can be urged at the moment is that which Mr. Henderson is presenting to the Disarmament Conference—that each nation should supervise the manufacture of munitions within its own territory, and only permit their export under special license. Establishment of effective licensing systems would be a useful first step toward concerted control of arms traffic.

Evil Is Not Indelible

ESTIMATING the effects of movies on the human mind, a social worker recently told a convention that evil impressions when deeply implanted were indelible. She spoke particularly of the sins and damaging mistakes of the young that have been directly traced to harmful films. Voicing a type of popular theorizing, she emphasized, "They can never be erased." But they can.

Fortunate this world is that such hopeless doctrine is erroneous. Yet there is so much teaching of the permanency of moral disaster that many people accept it without thinking, just as they are apt to accept anything else if frequently enough repeated.

A misstep does not necessarily mean indelible self-condemnation for it, and no chance for freedom from it. If a popular streak of psychology would have it so and millions believe it, the truth is not thereby affected a whit. Misfortune is one of the things the world loves to believe in. The world usually likes to think the worst.

Now there is more hope than the world offers for the person who has slipped, regrets it and repents in deed as well as word. First must come reform. That is but justice. After that is honestly carried through, the merciful reward of relief is made available. As the Bible assures, "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow."

Untold multitudes have tested the promise through the centuries and found it true. No matter whether they felt their weakness was their own or due to mysterious hereditary influence, they have found complete change and a new chance. So many instances of this kind have happened through divine influence that they cannot be overlooked. Psychology may have its theory, but religion has its facts.

Capitalism at Bay

Book of the Day

ALAS for the general public, Sumner H. Slichter is no popularizer of economics—no Stuart Chase in the matter of style. For his new volume, TOWARD STABILITY (New York: Henry Holt. $2), is sorely needed to counteract the loose thinking of the current crop of popular economists who dish up the "surplus economy" idea in dangerously palatable form. It is all very well to have the bulk of these critics of capitalism scourge it from the Socialist point of view. But Professor Slichter bores at capitalism from within. And, for the average American reader, he casts more doubt on the survival of capitalism than any dozen bookloads of less friendly attacks.

His thesis is stability for this careening, roller-coaster economic system. Can it be sufficiently achieved under capitalism? And with the penetrating reasoning of one who knows capitalism from the ground up, he explores every important means of managing and improving it. The significance, the authority, of the analysis come from his acknowledged position as both business economist and outstanding friend of labor. Here is no revolutionary, no emotional crusader. This is a calm prophet of capitalism, and not many better could be found—if any.

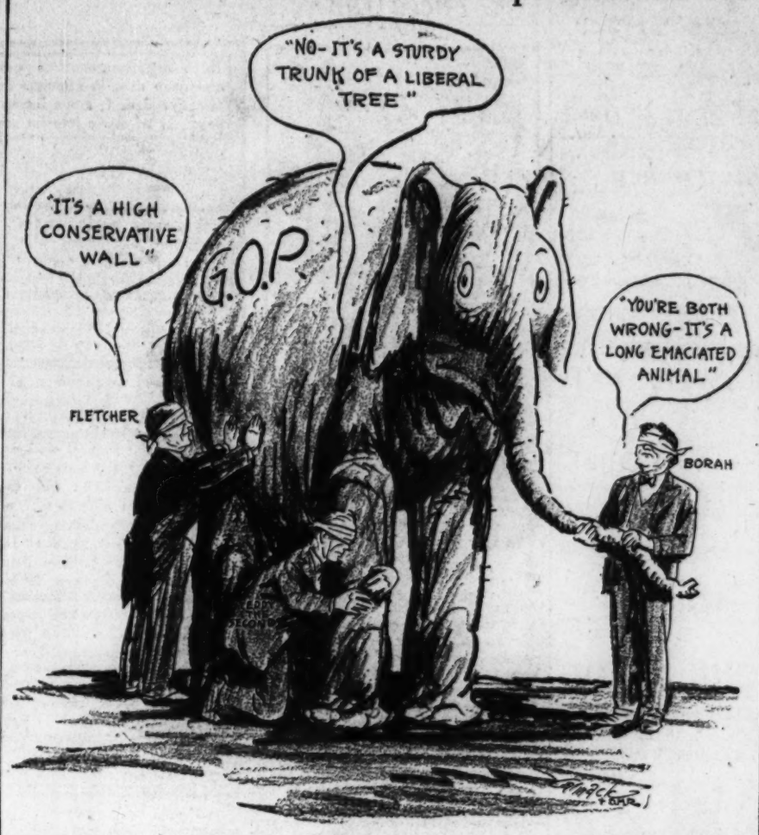
In a word, Mr. Slichter holds that the cycle cannot be eliminated under capitalism, and that it is best controlled by flexing wages up in boom, down in depression, with unemployment reserves to fill out depression purchasing power. Supported, of course, by all other credit and investment controls that can be marshaled—for what they are worth. He thinks only responsible party government, modeled after the British system, might supply sufficient central intelligence and planning. And there is a masterly section refuting the increased purchasing power school—whose theory of raising wages "is at once the favorite and most dangerous economic superstition of the age."

After one has watched Mr. Slichter do his level best to save capitalism—to summon all possible shock troops to its aid—his conclusion carries the weight of relentless logic: "One is led to question whether capitalism is worth keeping, when the necessary conditions are examined. . . . One cannot avoid asking whether it is wise to base the maintenance of production, and hence the standard of living, upon such a narrow and precarious foundation as the prospects for profit."

There are those who will say that Mr. Slichter is not sufficiently a crusader for preserving human liberties—which are the hard-won fruit of capitalist democracy. And that Mr. Slichter has not sufficiently presented a workable alternative in Socialism. But one doubts if any crusader, no matter how inspired, could try more conscientiously to save capitalism, with all liberties attached. And there are hints in the book that he could present a case for an alternative to capitalism, if and when convinced that it must collapse. Perhaps that will be the next volume.

S. R. D.

"The Three Blind Men" Up-to-Date


"NO- IT'S A STURDY TRUNK OF A LIBERAL TREE"
"IT'S A HIGH CONSERVATIVE WALL"
G.O.P.
"YOU'RE BOTH WRONG- IT'S A LONG EMACIATED ANIMAL"
FLETCHER
BORAH

Thar's Gold in Them Trinkets!

MOST persistent of the varied bell ringers whom the American housewife has greeted during the current year has been the old gold buyer. Without a doubt the cash value of these front door transactions has been the largest of all house-to-house merchandising. It has been popular with every walk of life, because it has been one of the few lines of business where the cash has reached the household pocketbook.

One of the amazing features of Treasury Department business during the last 18 months has been the immense volume of old and discarded jewelry which the American public has released. Hundreds of millions of dollars' worth, and the business continues at high tide.

* * *

Dealing in old gold, either by purchase or sale, is one of the most interesting of adventures, and one need not be either a chemist or a physicist to learn the details of the trade. To secure the maximum pleasure from the experience one must know how to haggle over the fine points of quality, weight and price.

Much has been said and written about the inequitable practices of the itinerant gold buyer, but as in all other lines of human endeavor this doubtless applies to the small minority. For the less venturesome soul, the family jeweler is a haven of refuge to whom to turn.

The doorbell rings with a sharp staccato; it is a summons. Long experience teaches one how to press a button just the right way to express a command. Opening the door in expectation of an important call, one faces the salesmanship of the old gold buyer.

"Gold, gold, madam. I'm buying old gold." It is the gold rush of 1934. "I've just come from Mrs. Smith's. She found enough old jewelry around the house so that she can now buy a new winter coat. I pay cash, madam. Just look around—"

What, Mrs. Smith buying a new winter coat? She has sold her old jewelry? The perfect answer to a depression problem. Inviting him into the living room, one starts for the chest in the bedroom.

It is the adventure of today. One must show no signs of gold fever. Probably Mrs. Smith has only realized enough cash to make the down payment. So one comes back with both hands full; old rings, bracelets, granddad's old watch case, grandmother's gold dental plate, miscellaneous chains, pendants, gold cardcase, maybe an old mesh bag.

* * *

The buyer carefully spreads them out, examining each piece in turn. Opening his little bag he produces a bottle of nitric acid, a file, the magic touchstone and test points, and a pair of small balances. Draw your chair close. Now you must hold your own in barter or forever after hold your peace.

In testing a ring he will file a notch on the inside and apply the acid. If the liquid starts to bubble and turn green, it indicates a gold filled or gold plated material. If there is no reaction it is karat or solid gold and he will determine its gold content by the use of the touchstone. The quality of fabricated gold is measured by karats. Twenty-four karat is pure gold and lesser karat marks indicate only a fractional part of gold in the article.

The test points used on the touchstone represent each of the several standard karat marks of manufactured jewelry. If the ring is marked eighteen karat, he will take the point of the same mark and rub it across the black stone until he has a uniform golden streak. Next he rubs the ring on the stone, making a streak parallel to the first one. Both streaks must be of the same degree of intensity in order to secure a correct test. If both streaks retain equal brilliance, the ring is eighteen karat.

* * *

It must be weighed. Gold is weighed by the troy system. If the ring weighs four pennyweight, it contains three pennyweight of pure gold. Should the buyer be one of the very few who inadvertently uses a copper cent for a pennyweight, you should insist that one penny weighs two pennyweight, for such is the case. If you accept a copper cent as a pennyweight, you will receive just one-half of the true weight.

Not all karat marks on jewelry are correct. Neither are the karat marks on the test points always correct. In a few cases test points have been found to be marked a grade lower than they actually are, much to the advantage of the buyer.

Gold-plated and gold-filled articles will average about 3 per cent of their weight in pure gold. The market price of gold is quoted at $35 an ounce, which means the price at a United States Mint or Assay Office. Some jewelers will pay an individual as high as $31 an ounce.

Any person can deal direct with the Government by sending his old jewelry to a mint or assay office in the district in which he resides, provided the shipment contains not less than one-fifth of its weight in pure gold and provided further that it contains not less than one ounce of pure gold. A letter of transmittal should always accompany the shipment and postage stamps should be inclosed for the return of the shipment if for any reason it does not prove acceptable to the mint service.

Z. C. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Individual's Right Paramount

By Frank L. Perrin

OUT of all the appeals, discussions, alarmist fears and recriminations attending the efforts of industry to adapt itself to codes, and of codes to adapt themselves to industry, there comes the reassuring note that everywhere there is apparent a sincere desire for peace and renewed prosperity. Neither the code makers nor the reluctant code subscribers are flushed with the success which is desired, or the success that many hoped for. Right now the effort seems to be to lay the blame for whatever is lacking to someone or something else. At the moment organized labor is on the carpet as the scapegoat.

The Government, possibly still holding the whip hand, makes no apology for taking the representatives of employing industry to task for what is declared to be the failure to accept the plans of the New Deal at their advertised face value. Industry retaliates by insisting that, under present economic conditions, the right of employers to deal with employed labor either individually or collectively should be restored. Industry interposes other defenses, some of which may be charitably regarded as pleas in avoidance. It demands of the federal authority assurance that the course charted will, if pursued, lead to recovery and economic safety. But even while expressing the desire for such assurance it insists that since the promulgation of the industrial codes full cooperation has been given, tempered or modified only by that free criticism which responsible employers feel they have the right to offer.

* * *

Just to what extent this voluntary criticism of the NRA and its manifold regulations has impeded the return of confidence and lessened the load of dependency, it is difficult to estimate. Surrender of the individual right of initiative may be threatened by attempted regimentation and regulation, but it cannot be achieved, in a democracy, within a year or a generation by political or legislative processes.

While this right exists and is maintained, and while administrative authority disclaims any slightest desire to destroy or even discourage it, the need is for the discovery of some means of practical reconciliation, not of viewpoints, but of methods. Is organized labor, momentarily the scapegoat, actually the stumblingblock? One speaker at the conference between administrators and the representatives of employing industry spoke with some feeling and great conviction in denouncing those whom he denominated "labor racketeers," and who, he insists, "are obsessed with a rule-or-ruin program, characterized by violence, intimidation and boycotts."

The speaker was Walter J. Kohler, a former Governor of Wisconsin, and founder of a large employing industry which has been the target of organized strikes, sabotage and bitter dissensions among the residents of a "model-town" community. Mr. Kohler, an individualist, believes that the wage earner is in a position to best serve himself, as well as his employer, when he reserves to himself the right to sell his services to whom he sees fit, and at terms agreeable to both parties to the contract.

* * *

There was no more prosperous industrial community anywhere, and no happier community of workers, than that surrounding the Kohler plant, a little way from the thriving city of Sheboygan, Wis. Contention and strife were incited by the labor racketeers against whom Mr. Kohler inveighs.

There is a reverse side to the picture, however. Such general recovery is possible, in the view of Mr. Kohler, if business and industry can be freed from partisan and political influences, and if labor disputes can be avoided. With restored confidence, with the return of individual activity, and with consequent re-employment, he sees promise of a surprising volume of business within a comparatively short time.

I believe there is a growing conviction that without a more generous and tolerant attitude on the part of those who desire to sell and who certainly need to sell their services, skilled or otherwise, no predigested formula of recovery can permanently succeed. I believe industry has learned its lesson more thoroughly than ever before. The worker who comes to it to sell honest service has greater assurance than heretofore that he will be dealt with fairly. His right, as an individual, is, it may be found, paramount to his supposed right represented collectively by organized agents and labor racketeers.

The Wide Horizon

National Police School to Train Crime Preventers

By Edward A. Williams

Formerly Research Assistant to New York State Commission on Administration of Justice.

THE National Conference on Crime, which meets next week in Washington at the call of Attorney General Cummings, does not presage a federal "war" on the "crime wave." The United States Department of Justice is well aware that there is no "crime wave" in the sense of a new and spectacular increase in crimes of violence. "Crusade" and "war" likewise do not give the correct approach of those sponsoring the conference, for no attempt is to be made to stir up emotions to a temporary high pitch. The express purpose in calling the conference is to work out permanent plans to meet a permanent problem.

Perhaps the main hope of the Attorney General is that out of the conference will arise plans for a national institute of criminology. One of the purposes of this institute, as expressed by Mr. Cummings recently, would be to make available throughout the country reports on the latest improvements in all phases of the administration of criminal justice.

The Attorney General also has said he believes such an institute could perform a great service by conducting a training school where specially qualified officers, federal, state and municipal, could study scientific methods of crime repression and prevention. This school would be a sort of West Point for advanced police officials.

* * *

Criminologists generally are agreed that a national school for police would be a great aid to law enforcement throughout the country. In part, they base their conclusions on the spectacular success of the federal agents of the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice. These agents are well trained and have the latest resources of science at their disposal in fighting crime. A national school would turn out highly efficient local police, capable of doing modern detective work.

One of the outstanding failures of our local police is their inability to co-operate with the district attorney's office in securing convictions. They make arrests, but not being aware of the laws of evidence, they fail to procure the evidence necessary to secure a conviction in court.

Federal agents, on the other hand, who have been well trained on rules of evidence, are of inestimable aid to federal prosecutors. They realize that securing evidence of guilt is just as important as arresting the criminal. They know exactly what points have to be proved to convict a man of a given crime, and are therefore of distinct aid to federal prosecutors in preparing cases for trial. On the witness stand they tell a complete, coherent story, withstanding the efforts of shyster lawyers to win acquittals on technicalities.

There is no reason why the cream of the local police could not also be trained to co-operate fully with their respective prosecuting allies.

Another way in which a national school for police could be of value would be in training local police in scientific crime detection. The modern criminal, making full use of natural science, cannot be apprehended by detectives using the false whiskers and flashlight technique. Too many local police forces still believe that pounding a pavement for a number of years makes a detective out of a patrolman.

* * *

Many of the larger police forces have fairly adequate laboratories at the disposal of their men. Few of the men, however, have been trained to a point where they are capable of making full use of the scientific apparatus available. Attorney General Cummings's plan would provide scientific courses in the national institute for those local policemen desirous of learning new police techniques.

Taken to the technical laboratories in the new Department of Justice Building, local policemen would be taught the uses of the binocular microscope for the examination of handwriting, the research microscope which provides magnification up to 1400 times, chemical apparatus capable of revealing the secrets of bloodstains, and many other scientific devices now available in the war on crime.

The teachers of the national institute of criminology planned by Mr. Cummings would also be research scholars. To quote his words, they would "assemble, digest, and translate into practical form reports of improvements in the various branches of the administration of criminal justice, such as police, prosecution, court organization and administration, probation, parole, peno-correctional institutions and experiments, and the pardoning function."

Thus, whenever one of the 48 state laboratories worked out a new and efficient police method, or an admirable system of parole, this would be noted at the central clearing house at Washington and made available for all 47 sister states. No compulsion is planned, and states would remain absolutely free to accept or reject the new methods of other states outlined by the institute.

Attorney General Cummings has often stated that he believes the local authorities must continue to bear the brunt of the fight on crime. In his opinion, a national institute of criminology cannot be attacked as an undue extension of federal control. The Department of Justice regards it merely as an attempt at aiding the local authorities to carry out their old functions in the best manner possible.